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15 October 1981

VIETNAM REPORT

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECURITY FORCES OF THIEU YEN DISTRICT STRENGTHENED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Van Bong: "Militia and Self-Defense Forces of Thieu Yen and the Mission of Maintaining Security"]

[Text] Thieu Yen, in Thanh Hoa Province, is a lowland district with some of its area in the piedmont region which consists of 42 villages with more than 200 population centers. Thieu Yen, six villages of which have catholic churches, is a district that is fairly homogeneous with regard to its religious nature and political-social situation.

Many people in the province, and from other provinces, pass through Thieu Yen District, which is situated between the Ma and Chu rivers and is traversed by a road from Ninh Binh and the western region to Thanh Hoa. Along the banks of the two rivers there are 15 large and small wharves. Boats and rafts coming downstream from the mountain-region districts and coming upstream from the coastal area often drop anchor and their crews stay in the villages along the banks or at the wharves. A road extends from the Kieu ferry slip to the Van ferry slip, nearly the entire length of the district, and every day nearly 100 vehicles pass by. For decades the Quan Lao market (also called the Ban market) has been one of the largest markets in the province. The market is open every fifth day. Every market day there are from 4,000 to 6,000 people who come from the coastal area and the mountain area with large quantities of consumer goods, forestry products, agricultural products, and marine products with high economic value.

Those characteristics considerably affect population management and registration, of both permanent residents and temporary residents, and the monitoring of the local order and security situation.

Between the end of 1979 and the first part of this year, due to economic difficulties, and because of the plots and sabotage acts of the enemy, at times the order and security situation in Thieu Yen District became complicated. In some villages, such as Dinh Tang, Dinh Hung, Yen Thinh, and Thieu Duong, and the Kieu market area, hooligans assembled in groups to drink and gamble and organize the stealing of property belonging to the state, the collective, and the people. At night, on some deserted roads passers-by were robbed of their property and money. Speculators and market price manipulators were always present at the Quan Lao, Van, and Kieu markets and a number of other places, which exerted an adverse affect on social order and safety and added to the difficulties in the lives of the people.

In view of that situation, at the beginning of 1981 the Thieu Yen district party committee met and issued a special resolution to strengthen the task of maintaining security in the district. Implementing that resolution, the district People's Committee convened a meeting on the task of maintaining security, evaluated the strengths and weaknesses, pointed out the reasons, and discussed ways to improve the quality of the task of maintaining order and security. What should be done to develop the role of the militia and self-defense forces in the mission of maintaining order and security? That question was posed and discussed seethingly at the meeting. The villages of Thieu Quang, Thieu Ngoc, Yen Tam, and Dinh Tuong achieved good results in military training for the militia, but incidents regarding order and security still occurred, and the militia detachments did not truly play a hard-core role in that task.

First of all, in order to strengthen the role of the militia and self-defense forces in the task of maintaining security, the district military organ guided the villages in building and consolidating strong platoons and squads, and evaluated the quality of the activities of the militia and self-defense forces on the basis of results in maintaining security. The militia unit of Dinh Tan Village and the self-defense unit of the Thong Nhat state farm were selected to be the test units for carrying out that task. During the first 6 months of 1981 the district military and security organs sent 98 cadres to more than 60 base-level units to guide and oversee the security maintenance activities of the militia and self-defense units. On the basis of the experiences of the test units, at the end of March 1981 Thieu Yen District carried out a preliminary recapitulation of experiences in order to unify guidance and unify the methods for carrying out that task throughout the district.

From the preliminary recapitulations to draw from experiences in the villages and the self-defense bases, it can be seen that wherever the militia and self-defense forces cooperate closely with the security teams and truly play a hard-core role in the task of maintaining order and security, political and criminal offenses are held to a minimum. The base-level militia and self-defense units not only serve as the hard-core in production and in combat-readiness training, but also must participate continuously and positively in maintaining political security, and social order and safety, in the locality and in the production bases, and in protecting the organ. The district military organ and the public security organ continually exchange opinions and discuss and unify plans to cooperate in defending key areas and the district as a whole. The cadres of the district military organ go to the base level to guide and oversee the implementation of plans to maintain security, while also organizing the militia and self-defense units to mobilize the masses to positively participate in maintaining order and security.

In the past, when cadres in charge of training and developing the base level went to the villages and organs they usually concentrated only on development and training. In past years, guidance of the fulfillment of development and training plans were usually separated from the results of the task of maintaining security. Therefore, there occurred distortions in the development and consolidation of self-defense forces. A number of base-level units only emphasized training in the techniques of firing weapons and throwing grenades, and did not pay attention to methods of using technical and tactical skills in mission of defending the locality. One village military cadre said, "The village public security units and the security teams in the production units are responsible for robberies and stealing in the villages."

That is a mistaken view, for it fails to take into consideration the close relationship between the militia and self-defense forces and the security forces in maintaining safety in the hamlets. In one instance, a neighbor cried out that he was being robbed but a militiaman who had just returned from night maneuvers and had a K44 gun did nothing, thinking that the public security forces had responsibility. Thus the robber escaped.

In order to develop the hard-core role of the militia and self-defense forces in maintaining order and security, 72 percent of the village security sections and organ and enterprise defense sections have been strengthened, with the participation of the militia and self-defense commanders. In Dinh Cong Village, the commanders of 55 of the more than 60 people's security teams are skilled members of the village militia unit. In the past, Dinh Hung was a village that was weak with regard to maintaining security. During the first 6 months of 1981, because it knew how to organize, guide, and mobilize the militia in maintaining order and security, crimes declined by 40 percent in Dinh Hung in comparison to the same period last year. In the villages of Dinh Tuong, Quy Loc, Dinh Tan, and Thieu Hung, every week the militia squads hold a meeting and every month the village military command cadres and the security section meet to review the security maintenance task and decide which aspects were not being carried out well, in order to discuss more effective ways to organize implementation. In the past, at the Thong Nhat state farm there often occurred thievery of property belonging to the state farm, the cadres, and the workers. The self-defense detachments usually were concerned only with practicing marksmanship, grenade throwing, and tactics, and seldom participated in protecting the state farm and its organs. But recently the state farm's self-defense detachments have cooperated closely with the defense units, continually patrol and guard according to a fixed schedule, and go on unscheduled patrols to defend the production areas and the organs. All members of the self-defense detachments of the production units are members of the mobile defensive unit. During the first 6 months of 1981, the self-defense units of the Thong Nhat state farm have contributed to uncovering, stopping, and making arrests in, 27 instances of the stealing of property belonging to the state farm, the cadres, and the workers.

Enabling all members of militia and self-defense forces to positively participate in maintaining order and security is not an easy task. During the recent period, Thieu Yen District has taken appropriate steps and has begun to create a good transformation and develop the hard-core role of the militia and self-defense units in that task. The actual situation has shown that political security and social order and safety can be maintained if there is the positive participation of all forces and people in the locality, in which the militia and self-defense units must truly serve as the hard core. The party committees and governmental administrations of the villages, the production bases, and the sector organs in Thieu Yen are continuing to gain experience in order to more strongly develop the role of the militia and self-defense units in the security task.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

AGENT OF CHINESE ARRESTED IN BORDER AREA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Vu Manh Tuong: "Stories of Security Maintenance: a Letter From the Other Side of the Border"]

[Text] Le Van T, commander of a border defense post, was sitting in his office when he heard someone knocking on the door. He set aside his papers and went to open the door and greet his visitor.

When the door opened he immediately recognized the person behind the unit duty officer. She was Ly Thi Chung, a cadre from village M. He happily invited her in. Looking into her deep-set eyes, he asked, "Why do you look so sad today? Is something wrong?" Ly Thi Chung slightly bowed her head and her face hardened. A moment later she said, "I've come to recommend that the border defense post apply stern measures toward the village chairman, Lu Khai Chao. He is no longer any good, for he has betrayed the people of my hamlet. He accidentally dropped a letter from the Beijing reactionaries at the door of the Village People's Committee office. Someone from the village picked it up. Now, no one in the village has any confidence in him. Here is the letter."

The post commander took the letter from Chung's hand. It had been sent from Tung Cang (in China). In precise handwriting it said, "I have received your report. The upper echelon praised it, and you will receive a big reward. There will be instructions later about the plan to request arms aid, organize forces to create disturbances, and set up a 'double agent' governmental administration. In the immediate future, you must be very careful in recruiting people for your organization, and you must not be impetuous. Before someone is selected you must check out their personal history to prevent supporters of the other side from infiltrating."

After Ly Thi Chung left, the commander of the border defense post thought, "How could this strange story have happened? No! Village chairman Lu Khai Chao could not be such a person."

Having lived in that border area for more than 20 years, T knew a lot about Lu Khai Chao. In the 1960's Chao, along with the border defense troops, endured hunger and thirst to annihilate the bandits. Chao led a platoon which struck deeply to Cong Troi and Quan Ba to open the way for our forces to come in and annihilate the bandits in the Dong Van area. Recently, there have been eight instances of similar letters being sent in the border area.

The post commander and the members of the border defense reconnaissance unit met to analyze and evaluate the local situation. Everyone reached the conclusion that "At present, in the area for which the post is responsible there is an organization members of which surreptitiously cross the border to receive letters and psychological warfare goods in order to create internal division in the border defense zone and cause the local people to lose faith in the local cadres.

According to the plan that was drafted, the reconnaissance unit members spread out to the villages and hamlets along the border to keep abreast of changes in the situation and gradually, along with the local governmental administration, rapidly stabilize the people's thinking. They arranged for the people to study the maintenance of security and the creation of new-culture families. After studying, everyone could clearly realize the insidious nature of the enemy, and many people boldly denounced the bad elements who illegally cross the border to pick up goods and letters in order to help the reactionary Beijing clique. After narrowing down the suspects the reconnaissance unit members, on the basis of information supplied by the people, concluded that the person most worthy of attention was Vang A Senh. He had often illegally crossed the border and had been bribed by the Chinese reactionaries. Once Senh brought reactionary leaflets back to the village but was caught red-handed by the border defense troops before he could spread them. Although he was educated and assisted by the cadres and people of the hamlet, he refused to change. Recently, the border defense reconnaissance forces discovered in Senh's house many psywar goods and reactionary letters to be sent to some of our cadres. He dropped those letters in public places in order to spread suspicion and carry out an "internal sabotage" scheme.

Was Vang A Senh the key link in the chain? Under the guidance of the post commander, the reconnaissance troops carried out an in-depth investigation, collected evidence, and cast light on the surreptitious activities of Vang A Senh.

After carefully analyzing the situation, we decided to closely monitor Vang A Senh.

At dusk on that day, as usual Senh, on the day he had an appointment to meet with his cohorts, strapped a knife to his side, shouldered a weapon, and set out in the direction of the Then Pa jungle. When he arrived at the edge of the jungle he stopped and looked around. Seeing nothing suspicious, he went up to a large tree and picked up a package. At that time, two border defense troops and two militiamen of hamlet N arrested him and confiscated his package.

At the border defense post Senh, confronted with the evidence, had to reveal the people whom he often met to obtain the anonymous letters and psywar goods, including the letter sent to village chairman Khai Chao in hopes of separating the cadres from the people. But they were defeated. The border defense reconnaissance troops, with the cooperation and help of the local ethnic peoples, rapidly traced the whole network the enemy had created in our border defense area in order to carry out sabotage plots and disturb order and security in the border area.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MURDERERS OF ILLEGAL EMIGRES GIVEN DEATH SENTENCE

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 13 May 81 p 7

[Article by A. Ng.: "Special People's Court Sentences Two Murderers and Robbers to Death"]

[Text] On 12 May 1981, three defendants in a case of barbarous murder and robbery appeared before the city's Special People's Court and were appropriately prosecuted. They deceived a family of seven persons, including four small children, into fleeing the country by sea and hurled them into the sea in order to steal their belongings. The sole survivor, Miss Le Thi Bach Loan, reported the crime to the authorities and all of the criminals were arrested.

The specifics of the case are as follows:

Anh Vo Bich was acquainted with Phan Nhat Tan, a state cadre who was recently released from prison. Knowing that Bich intended to flee the country by sea, Tan fabricated various stories to let him know that he was dissatisfied with the system and also wanted to flee the country. On 3 May 1980, in accordance with arrangements made by Tan, Bich took his entire family, which included his wife (Le Thi Bach Loan) and four small children (the oldest being 9 years of age and the smallest being 4 years of age) together with a niece, Dae Thi Cuc, to Tra Vinh and waited for Tan to arrive. At approximately 1600 hours on the same day, Bich's family arrived at the rendezvous point. Tan, together with his son and nephew, Phan Van Khanh and Phan Cong Dan, took everyone by motorised sampan to Khanh's house, which was located in Long Hoa Village, Chau Thanh District, Cuu Long Province, and then continued the trip to sea. They went to sea after darkness had fallen in order to avoid detection by the border public security forces. Tan told Loan, the four children and Miss Cuc to sit in the boat's cabin. Bich sat on the deck talking with Tan and Khanh. When Bich was not paying attention, the two men pushed him into the sea. Then, they called Loan from the cabin and pushed her into the sea as well. She tried to climb back into the boat but was beaten by Khanh and Tan and again thrown into the sea. Miss Cuc and the four small children were also thrown into the sea by Tan and Khanh one after the other. Because she knows how to swim, Loan drifted at sea and was picked up at 0400 hours on the next day by a fishing ship some 10 kilometers from the mainland.

After killing everyone, Tan and his accomplices took the boat back to the house of Tan's father in Thanh Phu in Ben Tre Province. There, Tan instructed Khanh and Dan

to not go out and get drunk, fearful that they would reveal everything. On 5 May 1980, Tan returned to Saigon and was arrested on 23 May 1980.

In court, Tan and his accomplices denied their crimes. Tan argued that he was being prosecuted for murder even though no one corpse had ever been found. Moreover, he argued, if the motive for the murders was robbery, he never stole anything from Rich. However, these arguments were not supported by facts. The only surviving victim, Bach Loan, reported the entire crime to the authorities and all of the details reported by her were very consistent with facts, such as the characteristics of the sampan that took the family to sea, the day and hours when Tan and his accomplices were present and the incident occurred, the clothing she put on her third child (7 year old Vo Quoc Nguyen), which was found on the child's body floating at sea after the crime occurred and so forth. In addition, Tan sent a number of letters to relatives during the time he was being detained instructing them to find persons to verify that he was not at the scene of the crime between 1 and 5 May 1980.

The prosecutor analysed the entire case in detail. According to him, the serious nature of the case arises from the insidious scheme and the barbarity of Tan and his accomplices. Taking advantage of the gullibility of persons who wanted to flee the country, Tan, his son and his nephew arranged for a trip to sea, pushed an entire family, including four small children, into the sea and then stole their belongings. The actions caused a high degree of indignation among the people and must be dealt with very harshly. In the case, Tan and Khanh were the cruel perpetrators; Dan was persuaded by Tan to pilot the sampan that took everyone to sea, thereby creating the means for his father and Khanh to commit the crime.

On the basis of the seriousness of the crime of each defendant, the city's Special People's Court sentenced Phan Nhat Tan and Phan Van Khanh to death and sentenced Phan Cong Dan to 18 years in prison.

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CSO: 4209/415

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY DISCHARGE COUNTERFEIT RING BROKEN

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 7 May 81 p 7

[Article by A.Ng.: "Counterfeiters of Military Discharge Papers Sentenced from 2 to 7 Years in Prison"]

[Text] The Military Court of Military Region 7 recently tried a counterfeiting organisation on the crimes of violating the draft law, fraud and desertion. Approximately 800 representatives of military personnel in the various echelons attended this court session.

According to the indictment, the specifics of the case are as follows:

Dinh Van Phan was serving a sentence in prison on the crimes of counterfeiting and fraud. On 6 January 1980, Phan escaped from prison, was harbored by Nguyen Van Le and, along with him, set up their illegal operation. They were joined by three deserters, Le Dien An, Nguyen Xuan Tuan and Nguyen Duc Minh Chau, as well as a number of decadent elements in society, such as Vu Thi Tho, Tran Van Ho, Dang Van Diep, Phan Phach, Nguyen Huu Men and Dao Dinh Chien.

Between February and September 1980, Phan and his accomplices sold 30 sets of papers; the sets ranged from 100 dong to 4,000 dong in price. This illegal money was divided among the group: Dinh Van Phan received the most, 20,000 dong, and Dang Van Diep received the least, 300 dong.

The soldiers Nguyen Van Chac, Nguyen Van Son, Mai Van Son and so forth are military deserters who purchased counterfeit papers from Phan's group in order to register their discharge from the military with their locality.

Exercising his prosecutorial rights in court, the representative of the Organ of Control of Military Region 7 deeply analysed the illegal actions of Phan and his accomplices. When they made counterfeit papers, violated the military draft law and supported backward elements in their attempt to evade their obligation to protect the country, they harmed not only the fighting strength and honor of our army, but also had a harmful effect upon political security and the safety of society. Therefore, these actions must be dealt with harshly.

After hearing the case, the Trial Council sentenced Dinh Van Phan to 7 years in prison; Le Dien An to 6 and one-half years in prison; and Nguyen Van Le to 6 years in prison. The remaining defendants were sentenced to 2 to 4 years in prison.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COFFEE HOUSE OWNERS SENTENCED BY COURT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 29 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by P.V. (reporter): "The People's Court of the 1st Precinct Holds a Circuit Trial of Owners of Music-Coffee Houses Who Violated the Law"]

[Text] Yesterday, 24 April 1981, at the Theater of Culture on Tran Quang Khai Street, the People's Court of the 1st Precinct held a circuit trial of the first instance of the defendants Tran Dieu Tien (the owner of the Ha Trang Coffee House), Dao Thi My Ngoc (the owner of the Nguyen Coffee house) and Tang Thi Tuyet (the owner of the Van Hoa Coffee House), who were accused of violating the law on the storage and dissemination of reactionary, decadent cultural products and operating an illegal business.

In attendance were large numbers of representatives of the various departments, sectors and mass organizations of the city and other districts and representatives of the people of the 25 wards of the 1st Precinct. The owners of coffee houses that play music within the 1st Precinct also attended this court session.

The defendants and witnesses were present in the court to hear the reading of the indictment handed down by the 1st Precinct public security sector. The defendants responded to questions asked of them by the judge, the people's jurors and the representative of the People's Organ of Control.

All of the defendants confessed to the court to having operated an illegal business and organized the playing of illegal music, thereby sowing the seeds of the prohibited, reactionary and decadent culture of the Americans and puppets. Although they were inspected and reported to the authorities and although they signed pledges to the ward and precinct governments, these coffee house owners continued to commit the same offenses many times.

On the basis of the indictment, on the basis of Article 6 of Law 03/SL 76 dated 15 March 1976 and Article 2 of Premier's Decree Number 76-CP dated 8 April 1974 and on the basis of Notice Number 148 of the City Culture and Information Service as well as Notice Number 572 of the People's Committee of the 1st Precinct, the court sentenced the defendants as follows:

--Tran Thi Dieu Tien: 12 months in prison;

--Tang Thi Tuyet: 18 months in prison;

--Dao Thi My Ngoc: 12 months in prison.

The defendants have the right to appeal their verdict to the Court of Appeals within 15 days from the date of sentencing.

The court also warned the responsible persons within the People's Committee of the 4th Ward about the incorrectness of establishing funds to support the owner of the Nguyen Coffee House in the serious violations of the law mentioned above.

The representatives and people attending this court session expressed their agreement with the trial proceedings and also expressed the hope that the precinct court quickly bring to justice the cases that have been investigated, exposed and strongly denounced by public opinion.

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CSO: 4209/415

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COFFEE HOUSE OWNERS RESIST GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 May 81 p 1

[Article: "They Have Yet To Wake Up"]

[Text] The serious violations of state regulations by coffee houses have been dealt with harshly; we have paid particular attention to this situation and are very appreciative of the action that has been taken.

In our area, we live in An Quang, the coffee house owners are still "indifferent" and even becoming more ostentatious in order to attract young customers from the coffee shops that have been inspected, and young customers are going to them in increasingly large numbers.

A typical example is the coffee house on the corner of Block C next to the Nhat Tao School. The children of the school need a quiet environment in order to study. Teachers need to maintain their health so that they can teach their students. Nevertheless, blaring foreign music fills the air almost all day and night. Yellow music is played over amplifiers with no regard for the neighborhood residents.

The people have made their opinions known concerning this situation. The press has also reported on it but, since that time, this situation has remained unchanged and coffee house owners have yet to wake up.

We suggest that the People's Committee and the Public Security Committee of the 8th Ward as well as the responsible agencies of the 10th Precinct take steps to quickly correct this situation and closely coordinate with other places.

A number of workers, people and parents of students at the Nhut Tao Level I School in the An Quang housing area, the 8th Ward, the 10th Precinct.

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CSO: 4209/415

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TEACHER WHO ACCEPTED BRIBE SENTENCED TO PRISON

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 81 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Teacher Who Accepted Bribe From Student Sentenced to Four Years in Prison"]

[Text] On 18 August the Hanoi People's Court tried Trinh Quang Minh, a mathematics teacher at the Railroad-Road Transportation College in Hanoi, for having accepted a bribe, and Trinh Van Giap, a relative of a student, for the crime of bribing a teacher with 2,000 dong.

Trinh Quang Minh was appointed by the school to recruit students at the Tu Loc General-Middle School in Hai Hung Province to attend the college during the 1980-1981 academic year. Minh took advantage of his position and authority and took the initiative in meeting with a number of students who were to be tested, discussed with them ways to mark their tests, prepared an examination in advance so that they could cheat, took the test questions and the examination papers from the room to correct them, etc. Minh accepted a bribe of 2,000 dong from Trinh Van Giap, a relative of one of the candidates. Minh bribed a teacher from the school who was helping him grade the exams in order to increase the grades of the candidates who had given him bribes.

Thanks to a control network and close monitoring of the examination-grading system by the Railroad-Road Transportation College, and the prompt discovery by his colleagues, Minh's dishonest schemes were exposed.

The Hanoi People's Court sentenced Trinh Quang Minh to 4 years in prison, gave Tran Van Giap to a suspended sentence of 24 months in jail, and recovered the 2,000-dong bribe for the public treasury.

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CSO: 4209/500

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'NEW LIFESTYLE' WORK GROUP CONFISCATES PROHIBITED MATERIAL

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 15 May 81 p 7

[Article by Q.S.: "Roundup of Decadent Cultural Products Continues"]

[Text] The new lifestyle work group of Thu Duc District has confiscated decadent cultural products at book counters, coffee houses and illegally organized markets. The group has confiscated hundreds of decadent books, magazines and pictures and hundreds of tapes and records, the contents of which are decadent and reactionary.

In the work group's inspection, 104 households were prohibited from singing and playing musical instruments at market places. The group has also conducted many unscheduled inspections in order to promptly put a stop to the clandestine activities of coffee house owners and the owners of magazine stands. These unscheduled inspections led to the confiscation of 67 tapes of yellow music at 11 coffee houses that were intentionally violating the law and at 2 illegal markets.

Since the inspection, Hiep Binh, Tam Binh and Tang Nhon Phu Villages as well as the town of Thu Duc have put an end to the use of prohibited music. The new lifestyle work group is continuing its work.

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CSO: 4209/416

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MORE PROHIBITED MATERIAL CONFISCATED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 17 May 81 p 7

[Our City column: "Eradicating Reactionary, Decadent 'Cultural Products'"]

[text] In recent days, the various precincts and districts of the city have continued the campaign to eradicate the various types of reactionary, decadent music, films, books and magazines. Inspection units consisting of public security forces and forces of the local culture and information committees have been established. Many public places have been inspected and many unwholesome "cultural" products and equipment used to produce these products were confiscated for use in prosecution.

In the 5th Precinct, the Precinct Culture and Information Committee coordinated between 23 April and 10 May with the public security force to inspect 53 coffee houses, 19 stores and counters selling books and magazines, 23 places selling old books along sidewalks, 20 places selling music tapes, shops and so forth. The inspection units confiscated for use in prosecution 1,853 tapes, 500 records, 2,000 pieces of sheet music, many reactionary books, decadent books and magazines and several pieces of equipment used to disseminate music in violation of the regulations of the Precinct People's Committee. During the inspections, two places showing pornographic films from Hong Kong were discovered, complete with films and projection equipment. At present, the coffee houses and book stores that were operating illegally have been closed.

In the 3rd Precinct, the 15 wards launched coordinated cultural inspections on 8 May, confiscating for use in prosecution 550 tapes and records of music of various types, nearly 5,000 picture books, more than 6,000 pieces of mimeographed sheet music, 175 decks of cards, a number of unwholesome photographs, three 8 millimeter projectors and 56 reels of film. The precinct's 11th Ward also uncovered and filed a report concerning one place that was renting and selling prohibited books.

Also in early May, the 10th Precinct conducted an unscheduled inspection of the 21 coffee houses on the 3rd of February, Ngo Gia Tu, Nguyen Tri Phuong, Ly Thai To and Nguyen Lam Streets and confiscated for use in prosecution 100 tapes of prohibited music; at the same time, it also took educational measures against approximately 15 coffee houses that violated the law on establishing the new lifestyle.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PEOPLE JOIN EFFORT TO CONFISCATE PROHIBITED BOOKS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 29 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by X.TH.: "The People of the Various Wards in Go Vap District Participate in the Effort To Eradicate Decadent Cultural Products; These Products Must Be Put on Display in Order To Expose Their Harmful and Illegal Nature"]

[Text] During the past week, the people of Go Vap District actively participated in the effort to eradicate reactionary, decadent and pornographic cultural products. The residents of many wards, coordinating with the "new lifestyle" inspection units, found and confiscated various types of decadent cultural products, such as pornographic picture books and stories that poison the minds of children and various types of mimeographed sheets of yellow music, and detective books. Some 1,000 prohibited books, pictures and pieces of sheet music were confiscated.

The residents of the district have suggested that these decadent cultural items be put on display so that everyone can see their harmful nature and denounce those decadent persons who clandestinely print and distribute them.

On the other hand, the district library and the reading rooms of the 1st, 14th, 10th, 16th and 12th Wards have increased the number of book reading hours for teenagers and youths and acquired many new books.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PRINTERS OF PORNOGRAPHY EXPOSED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 15 May 81 p 1

[Article by Ba Sinh: "Binh Thanh District Discovers a Number of Mimeograph Installations Printing Pornographic Pictures and Reactionary Literature"]

[Text] Another organization printing pornographic pictures that poison the minds of teenagers and children was recently discovered in the 8th Ward of Binh Thanh District.

On the morning of 12 May 1981, the work team searching for reactionary, decadent cultural items of the Culture and Information Committee and the public security forces protecting the new culture of Binh Thanh District conducted an administrative inspection at the Thai Binh Mimeographing Shop of Nguyen Huu Hau at Number 4 Ho Trang Long Street in the 8th Ward. As a result, the work team discovered a number of stencils of pornographic pictures, such as "lucky Luke" and "Ho Ly Tinh," which were produced 1 month ago.

Also on 12 May 1981, the Culture and information sector and the culture protection public security force of Binh Thanh District conducted administrative inspections at more than 20 printing shops in the various wards.

As a result, at the Duc Pho Printing Shop at 91/2 Dinh Tien Hoang Street in the 3rd Ward, the forces discovered more than 200 reactionary, decadent books, which included a number of research and political books printed under the old regime that discredit and distort the Vietnamese revolution and world communism.

At the Hien Minh Mimeographing Shop at Number 51 Soviet Nghe Tinh Street in the 17th Ward, the work team discovered that the owner had printed and stored literature of an international organization containing the contents of an "emigration plan."

The forces also confiscated more than 1,000 kilograms of paper used to illegally print state ledgers and lottery tickets.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CONFISCATION OF PROHIBITED MATERIAL CONTINUES

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 27 May 81 p 7

[Article by L.N.: "The City Continues To Eradicate the Various Types of Decadent 'Cultural Products'"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City is continuing to intensify the effort to eradicate the various types of decadent "cultural products." In the recent past, the specialized forces have conducted administrative inspections at nearly 400 coffee houses, 40 book and magazine stands, 13 printing shops and 13 music tape stands.

In the administrative inspections, the various work teams found and confiscated more than 1,850 records, more than 8,100 music tapes, 278 films and many books and magazines of various types, the contents of which are reactionary, decadent and prohibited. More than 200 persons who violated the law were warned and educated. In addition, nearly 120 coffee houses violating the regulations on the use of music were temporarily closed.

In the 3rd Precinct, inspection units conducted administrative inspections at 68 coffee houses. Nine of these were temporarily closed. The compatriots of the 3rd, 5th and 11th Wards and the inspection teams collected thousands of decadent books and magazines.

The public security troops of the 5th Precinct discovered 12 persons who rent various types of decadent books and magazines.

The public security troops of the 1st Precinct also arrested, in the process of violating the law, a gang of six persons who specialized in showing pornographic films.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DOCUMENT COUNTERFEITERS APPREHENDED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 16 May 81 p 7

[Article by A.Mg.: "Seven Defendants Tried in Court for Counterfeiting Papers and Stealing Socialist Property"]

[Text] An organization specializing in counterfeiting papers in order to steal socialist property was recently tried at the City People's Court on the morning of 15 May 1981.

Aside from a number of persons who are still in hiding, the defendants who appeared in court were: Nguyen Thi Diem, Nguyen Thanh Dong, Bui Minh, Nguyen Phan Tung, Doan Huu Ngo, Nguyen Van Son and Bui Minh Thong.

In mid-1978, Doan Minh Chinh talked with Nguyen Phan Tung about organizing the counterfeiting of papers to take delivery of foreign goods being delivered to the Tan Son Nhat Airport. They purchased shipment notification papers from a credentials clerk and counterfeited people's identification papers and census registration papers in order to enter Tan Son Nhat to take delivery of goods, which they sold outside the airport and shared the profits therefrom. Cooperating with Tung and Chinh was Doan Huu Ngo. According to Tung's statement, between August 1978 and September 1979, Tung took delivery of goods four times and sold them for a total of 4,500 dong and was paid 550 dong by his accomplices for his work. After going with these persons only one time to take delivery of goods, Nguyen Van Son was arrested.

In order to avoid being detected, Ngo hired Bui Minh Thong but after Thong had entered Tan Son Nhat with Ngo for only the second time, both of them were arrested because shipping personnel at the airport recognized their papers as counterfeit.

When his accomplices were arrested, Chinh established a new organization. This time, together with Le Dinh Huy and through an intermediary, Bui Minh, they conspired with Nguyen Thanh Dong, a credentials clerk at the Binh Thanh District Posts-Telegraph Office and suggested that he purchase shipment notification papers at Tan Son Nhat. In November 1979 alone, Dong sold to Bui Minh 22 notification papers, each at a price of 150 dong. Minh resold them to Chinh for a profit of 1,050 dong. During these trips to take delivery of goods, they were accompanied by Nguyen Thi Diem, the daughter-in-law of Huy. On 24 November 1979, [words indistinct]. The public security agency broke up their organization but Minh and Huy fled.

This was a large organization. They assigned themselves responsibility for each job: making counterfeit papers, conspiring to purchase shipment notification papers, hiring persons to receive goods and so forth. Because the case involved so many intermediaries, when the case was finally broken, the leaders of the group were able to escape. They made and used counterfeit papers in order to receive goods that were sent from foreign countries and were under the management of the state, thereby causing negative thinking on the part of the masses concerning the work methods of our cadres.

Within the gang, Huy and Chinh were the dangerous leaders and are now being vigorously pursued. The others were either competent intermediaries, persons who took advantage of their task of providing credentials in order to help others violate the law or persons who impersonated others to take delivery of goods and realize illegal gains. Each of their actions must be dealt with harshly. On the basis of these observations, the Trial Council sentenced the defendants Nguyen Thanh Dong and Doan Huu Ngo to 5 years in prison and Nguyen Thi Dien, Bui Minh and Nguyen Phan Tung to 3 years in prison. The two defendants Nguyen Van Son and Bui Minh Thong each received sentences of 18 months in prison.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOVIET TECHNICIAN, VIETNAMESE WORKERS COMPETE IN BUILDING HANOI FACTORY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Competition Agreement Between Soviet Technicians and Workers of Xuan Hoa Storage Battery Factory Construction Site in Hanoi"]

[Text] Achieving accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress, the Xuan Hoa Storage Battery Factory construction site in Hanoi held a ceremony to sign a competition agreement between Soviet technicians and the cadres and workers of the units participating in the construction of the Xuan Hoa Storage Battery Factory, which the Soviet Union is helping us build.

In August the cadres and workers of the units constructing that project completed many project items, such as the pouring of foundation concrete and the pouring of the floor of the air compressor building, completed the installation of the ventilation systems and the non-standard equipment of the 800-meters long industrial pipe line, and turned over two buildings for the installation of milling cutters and heat-treatment machinery, along with many other project items, and increased the construction rate by 50 percent, with regard to the construction and installation volume, over July.

During the period covered by the new competition agreement, the units participating in the construction of the project will strive to complete such project items as completing the installation of technical equipment to open bags of coal and the adjustment of two groups of steam boilers, turn over and bring into use the cinder distillation station and the coke production department, and complete the construction projects in order to shift over to installing the equipment of the refrigeration station, while also going all-out to economically use such materials and raw materials as cement, iron, and steel in the construction process.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE—Hanoi VNA 23 Sep—Japanese Ambassador Eihiro Noda left Hanoi today, concluding his tenure of office in Vietnam. [Text] [OW231517 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 23 Sep 81]

CSO: 4220/16

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

JULY 1976 SPEECH BY LE DUAN ON PARTY BUILDING

Hanoi VE XAY DUNG DANG in Vietnamese 1978 pp 357-368

[Excerpt from speech by Le Duan in July 1976, at a conference of cadres to study the resolution of the Political Bureau: "Party Building and Mass Movements"; Le Duan book "On Party Building," published by Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978, 32,185 copies printed at the Tran Phu Printing Plant in Ho Chi Minh City, printing completed in October 1978]

[Text] We all know that our country's revolution enjoys the success that it does today primarily because of the leadership provided by our party, a strong Marxist-Leninist party that has been tempered in the long revolutionary struggle and is capable of setting forth the correct revolutionary line. Our brothers and friends throughout the world have expressed admiration and praise for our party; as for ourselves, we also realize that our party has only been able to perform the great service that it has performed in recent years because it is truly competent. However, a harsh review shows that our party still has many shortcomings and weaknesses. The majority of the comrades present here today have been in the party for 3 or 4 decades and have experienced an arduous, fierce struggle. It is very difficult to forge party members such as you. However, if our party is so highly experienced, why are 10 to 15 percent of its members deficient and corrupt? Many local party committee echelons have adopted good methods of operating and have expelled from the party elements that have degenerated or are incompetent. To date, however, party building fails to insure that the party is truly pure and strong.

The party is the factor of foremost significance in determining every victory of the revolution. Whether our country's revolution succeeds or fails, whether it develops or declines is primarily determined by party building. The experience of the world has also shown that the difficulties and setbacks of the revolution frequently originate in party building. This requires that we examine this matter in a thorough manner in order to take steps to prevent and stop the possible dangers to a party in power, especially now, when our system is only beginning to be built and the economy is still underdeveloped. Once we have created a solid economic and social foundation, we need not be fearful because, once perfect socialist production relations have been established on the basis of a strong material-technical base, the socialist system will not shake or collapse regardless of the difficulties and complications that are encountered.

In the history of our party, although a few incidents have occurred from time to time that have affected the party's internal solidarity, from the time Uncle Ho returned

home to personally lead the revolution, especially from the time that our party perfected its line and the corps of cadres and party members began being educated and forged much more, the solidarity and oneness of mind within the party have been constantly strengthened and increasingly consolidated even though we have had to contend with countless serious challenges, such as those experienced in the recent past. A few foreign newspaper articles have had to admit that, throughout the past several decades, there has always been unity and love within the Vietnamese party but never any internal struggles for power. We are very proud of this fine tradition! However, we cannot be satisfied with ourselves and must always be vigilant and realistically examine the situation. Recently, a number of party organisations in some provinces, districts, villages, agencies and enterprises have experienced a rather serious decline in their revolutionary will, in their qualities and ethics and have committed serious shortcomings in their relations with the masses. Why does this situation exist?

Above everything else, it is the result of the failure to build the party well, the failure to firmly grasp the characteristics and specific requirements of a party in power. Organisational, propaganda and inspection activities have not been smoothly coordinated with one another nor have they been closely linked to the tasks of building the economy and the culture or to the revolutionary movements of the masses in order to, in this manner, teach and forge party members. In the socialist revolution, the effort to carry out the three revolutions is a fight, the effort to build the economy is a fight. Party building must be closely linked to both of these fights; party building must be based on the revolutionary movements of the masses in these fights. At present, a rather large number of our cadres and party members know nothing at all about the three revolutions or only understand them on the basis of knowledge acquired from books. Of course, it is very necessary and important to open schools and classes in order to provide cadres and party members with elementary and advanced training. However, the party grows and its fighting strength is increased primarily through the revolutionary movements of the masses in economic construction, in the development of the culture and in the three revolutions. In the North, the various party organisations, although they have matured somewhat through the realities of the socialist revolution, still have many problems that must be resolved; there are many weaknesses and deficiencies that must be corrected. In the South, cadres and party members have markedly matured in recent years in the fight against the enemy; now, they must begin to carry out the socialist revolution and transform and build the economy, which is a very new and difficult task in many respects, consequently, it is even more necessary for them to study and train.

In economic construction, a rather large number of cadres and party members routinely handle materials and finances of the state and the collective; there are cases in which the houses, gardens, arable land, finances and personal interests of cadres and party members and the interests of their families are somewhat in conflict with common interests and conflict with the economic policies of the party and state. For this reason, if cadres and party members do not thoroughly understand the objectives of the revolution, do not thoroughly understand the responsibilities of the party, of the state as well as their own responsibilities, do not concern themselves with forging their thinking and ethics and lack a strict sense of organization and discipline

and if the management provided by the state is not precise, not tight, corruption can very easily result. Now that the party is in power, some cadres and party members who hold official positions and have authority, because they have failed to maintain their revolutionary nature, have abused the position given to them by the state and the people, tried to get around the law and schemed to better themselves and their families, thus giving rise to conspiracy, theft, the use of public property as personal property and collusion with dishonest merchants in acts that are against the law. In the North, there are many cooperatives that are skilled in production, that provide good management, cooperatives at which cadres are conscientious, the living conditions of the people have been improved and cooperative members are enthusiastic; however, at many places, the people complain that a cooperative head or member of the management board is pilfering public materials in order to build a spacious house.

In the shift from war time to peace time, from fighting foreign aggression to building the economy and the culture, the personal interests of each person are placed within a relationship with the common interests of society, of the collective; moreover, following the war, there are still, generally speaking, many difficulties being encountered in everyday life, thus causing some cadres and party members to be very concerned about their families. These are circumstances beyond our control that easily cause some persons to fall by the wayside, to become deviant. Some comrades who fought for 15 or 20 years, fought very tenaciously without fear of sacrifice or hardship have become corrupt and deviant now that we have entered the stage of economic construction; cases such as these have occurred at one place or another. Of course, the essence of the problem does not originate in the fact that the party is in power. However, we must realize that such a decline in good qualities on the part of cadres and party members is a serious phenomenon, one that occurs to some extent in every locality and sector. Therefore, we must, on the one hand, intensify our teaching of ideology, heighten our will to struggle and maintain our fine revolutionary nature; on the other hand, we must take organizational and management measures and establish strict regulations to insure that bureaucracy and abuse of authority do not occur, thereby always keeping the ranks of the party pure and wholesome.

To accomplish this, we must first clearly define and implement the right of collective ownership of the working people. The party plays the role of providing leadership, of setting forth lines and positions and, in order to turn these lines and positions into reality, it is necessary to do so through the activities of the state and the revolutionary movements of the masses; every effort must be made to awaken and mobilize the people to observe and inspect the management work of the state government; we must make all cadres and party members deeply aware of the fact that the party struggled to win political power in order to return the right of ownership to the working people and create the conditions for them to manage society, manage the economy and manage everyday life. The masses have the right to speak their opinions concerning each and every issue; the three revolutions, economic construction, cultural development, the organization of production, the organization of labor, food, shelter, education, health care, the education of their children, etc. The party committee echelons and governments of the villages, wards, districts and provinces must, through the People's Councils and mass organizations, periodically

have the people discuss important issues of the locality and tap the initiative of the masses in order to launch labor movements of a revolutionary nature with a view toward resolving the problems in production and everyday life. In socialism, we still have prices and wages and we must make appropriate use of these means in economic management. However, none of these means can replace the revolutionary movements of the masses. This is the reason why the revolution is coordinated with science, science with the revolution.

The cadres and personnel of the state must be the servants of the people and may not place themselves above the people, may not use their authority to oppress the people. The right of ownership of the working people must be defined in the form of specific regulations and rules governing daily life, defined in state law, in the regulations governing the activities of the National Assembly and the People's Councils on the various levels, in enterprise statutes, cooperative statutes, etc.

Secondly, we must take an inventory of all public property in all sectors, localities, installations and army units. This property, regardless of its origin, regardless of which agency or unit is managing it, is the public property of the people and the state. And, because it is public property, we must take an accurate inventory of it and deliver all of it to the state when required. If we take a good inventory of this property, if we know exactly how much property there is, and if we manage and use it in exact accordance with the regulations of the state, pilfering, misappropriation and waste will decline. No one is permitted to give the excuse that property should not be reported to the state, that an inventory of it should not be taken because it belongs to a certain agency or unit. Every effort must be made to overcome selfishness and the attitude of not discerning between that which is public and that which is private. We must clearly realize that these bad practices can lead us astray, can cause us to lose our good character and good qualities in order to struggle to overcome them, struggle to make our soul and thinking pure and beautiful, struggle to maintain the noble tradition of the party and the glorious title of revolutionary fighter.

Thirdly, we must be extremely vigilant and struggle to prevent and eradicate the thinking of over exultation of past achievements. When I met with Pham Hung and Le Duc Tho for the first time following the total liberation of the South I said: we have won, we have completed an important task; we must first tell the entire party and all the people that no one has the right to say he performed a service for the party, for the people; no one has the right to demand that the party and people recognize his service. Both of these are mistakes, are dangerous. Today, I feel that I must restate this to you because I feel that, at some places, there is the thinking of over exultation of past achievements. It must be forthrightly stated that this is the starting point of a kind of degeneration and deviancy against which we must be fully vigilant.

Some comrades talk about class stand, about partyhood but are not loyal to the party and always embrace the thinking of individualism. They talk about class stand but demand special rights and privileges, demand special treatment and a certain position; sometimes, they force others to obey them, to be loyal to them in the name of the party. This is now sophisticated and complex the thinking of individualism can be!

We must remind one another that the stand and ethics of the communist party member are to struggle throughout his life for the ideals of the party, to endure hardships and difficulties, to be ready to sacrifice his life for the interests of the class and the nation. A person joins the party to fulfill the noble obligation of the revolutionary fighter, not to record achievements or to obtain authority. In the several decades of revolutionary struggle, countless comrades and compatriots died in prison, died on the battlefield, countless villages were destroyed and countless families lost everything. The entire country fought, the entire country is carrying out the revolution and all the people endured hardships and made sacrifices in order to win the victory we enjoy today. The day of victory was not a feat of arms of any one unit, locality or party organisation nor was it the meritorious achievement of a number of cadres or of one or two persons. Yet, some comrades do not realise this, are not aware of this fact and simply talk about their own achievements: I fought the enemy this way, I experienced such and such, I made such and such a contribution! A person who is a party member or communist fighter who talks about the achievements recorded by him on the basis of the sacrifices and losses of his compatriots and comrades has no stand when he talks about stand, has no revolutionary virtues when he talks about virtues, has no proletarian thinking when he talks about proletarian thinking.

It can be asked who among those who are carrying out the revolution has suffered as much or made as many sacrifices as the comrades who were maltreated by the enemy, were tormented and slowly killed in their prisons? Who are as great and heroic as those soldiers and compatriots who exchanged their lives for the independence and freedom of the fatherland? In fact, without those noble sacrifices, how could we have won the victory we enjoy today and say that we have recorded achievements? Moreover, the revolutionary undertaking of our party has not come to an end, but is only beginning. We have been in power for more than 3 decades and have been practicing socialism for slightly less than 2 decades but have not built much. Our party and state have not been completely successful in providing food for the working people and are not educating all children. The country is still poor, the people still live difficult lives. Why, instead of realizing this in order to heighten our will to fight and fulfill the tasks in the new stage, do we display arrogance, be pretentious and say that we have recorded achievements for the party, for the people? This is a mistake, is a dark shadow in our hearts! As for myself, I often say to myself that I am very fortunate to be living and working now, that I am very happy. When I was imprisoned on Con Dao, there were more than 100 other persons in the jail cells; nearly all of them died a slow death and, in the end, only 15 persons remained alive! The heroic war dead and the compatriots and comrades who sacrificed their lives are the persons who recorded the greatest achievements. The achievements recorded by each of us are nothing more than the fulfillment of our obligations.

In the history of the revolution, there have been various negative lessons concerning competition for the recognition of achievements that has caused confusion, instability and fragmentation. This reminds all of us, regardless of our level or sector, to be extremely vigilant, to clearly see the harm caused by the thinking of over exultation of past achievements in order to seriously struggle against and promptly criticise every manifestation of this thinking and not give it room to

develop and lead to the very ugly practices of competing with one another for power and position. The greatest honor of the communist is to fight and fulfill his obligations, to contribute along with the entire party, all the people and the entire army to completing the liberation of the nation and advancing the entire country to socialism. This is the greatest achievement that our party will leave for future generations. It is also the noble award to every cadre and party member, of which we have the right to be proud.

Fourthly, we must launch a movement to study in order to deepen the knowledge of cadres and party members. They must study to understand the three revolutions, to learn what must be done to carry out the three revolutions; they must study in order to gain an understanding of economic laws, in order to learn economic management, etc.

For a long time, when accepting members into the party and selecting cadres, we have only examined political standards, ethical standards and workstyle standards. This is very important and very necessary. However, without the necessary knowledge, cadres and party members cannot become leaders, cannot fulfill their responsibilities. Some comrades have been in the party for many years but do not truly have a deep understanding of why they joined the party, of what the present tasks of the revolution are.

In order to deepen the knowledge of cadres and party members, we must establish a system of training schools and classes and periodically organize phases of study for all cadres and party members. In addition to formal classes, full importance must be attached to on-the-job classes in order to provide routine, continuous study within the ranks of cadres and party members. In both instruction and learning, we must reduce the amount of "book learning," reduce the number of formulas used and try to coordinate theory with the realities of the Vietnamese revolution, with the lines and positions of the party. Of course, we must study theory but the purpose of studying theory is not to memorize one rigid principle or another but primarily to grasp the viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism and use them to analyze the socio-economic circumstances of our country and, on this basis, adopt revolutionary lines and policies. If, instead of studying in this manner, we limit ourselves to formulas and concepts, it will not only be impossible to set forth the theory on the socialist revolution in our country, but it might also lead to viewpoints that are totally contrary to the realities of our country's revolution or to deviations when guiding implementation. For example, our party says that the essence of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the right of collective ownership of the working people, the nucleus of whom are the alliance of workers and farmers, and that the right of collective ownership is implemented by means of the state under the leadership of the proletarian party. If we do not know how to use the method of historical materialism to analyze the realities of our country as well as the process of development of the class struggle waged by the working class against the bourgeoisie in the world, we cannot successfully understand the essence of the system of collective ownership; and, if we only rely upon books and sayings that make no mention of this fact at all, it is easy to become skeptical and suspicious. The same holds true with regard to the class struggle. In Vietnam at this time, it is a serious mistake to say that the class struggle lies outside the struggle to advance from small-scale

production to large-scale socialist production and carry out the three revolutions, in which the scientific-technological revolution is the key revolution and socialist industrialization is the central task.

In conjunction with studying politics and theory, it is also necessary to study culture, science and technology. This is not merely an aspiration, a desire of each person, but primarily a demand of the objective requirements of this stage of the revolution, of the development and transformation of the economy... In their studies as well as in party activities, cadres and party members must practice strict self-criticism and criticism, must constantly forge themselves in order to quickly become new persons. In view of the fact that all of society is engaged in molding the new man, party members must become new persons first. The problem does not lie in restating a common model of the new man, but in setting forth specific standards for this new man at production installations, at agencies, schools, army units... In order to mold the new man, mold the laborer who exercises collective ownership, we must combat certain kinds of thinking, must mold certain concepts, mold a certain consciousness, mold certain abilities. The various party committee echelons, cadres and party members must deeply understand this and adopt a specific program of action.

In order to transform the line of the party into the will and actions of the masses, the party and state must have a skilled corps of cadres on all levels, from the central level to the basic level, with attention at this time to the cooperatives and districts, especially the districts. Every district must have a cadre organization that is fully capable of leading economic construction and cultural development, leading the three revolutions, an organization that consists of leadership cadres, economic management cadres, specialized cadres and technical cadres. Only in this way is it possible to build the districts into agro-industrial economic units and launch strong revolutionary movements on the front of economic development, cultural development and the building of the new life.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

OUTLINE OF SPEECH BY LE DUAN AT 23RD PARTY PLENUM

Hanoi VE XAY DUNG DANG in Vietnamese 1978 pp 309-323

[Outline of speech by Le Duan at the 23rd Plenum of the Party Central Committee in December 1974; "Several Matters Concerning the Party Now That It Is in Power"; Le Duan book "On Party Building," published by Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978, 32,185 copies printed at the Tran Phu Printing Plant in Ho Chi Minh City, printing completed in October 1978]

[Text] Dear comrades,

Today, the Central Committee is meeting to discuss party building, and I would like to present a number of thoughts for you to consider.

The victories of the Vietnamese revolution over the past 45 years, especially the victory of epochal significance of the August Revolution and the victories of the wars of resistance against France and the United States, prove that our party is a new style proletarian party, a party that is experienced in struggle and rich in revolutionary experience.

Our party has recorded the achievements that it has primarily because it firmly adheres to Marxism-Leninism, is always loyal to the interests of our country's revolution and the world revolution, knows how to uphold the tradition of tenacious struggle of the nation, knows how to selectively incorporate the valuable experiences of the fraternal parties and independently sets forth correct and creative lines. As all of you know, doing this has not been easy. The party has not only set forth correct lines, but has also known how to cause these lines to permeate the masses, has built the forces of the revolution from nothing, from small forces to large forces and has created a combined strength for bringing the revolution through countless difficulties and advancing to victory after victory.

In all periods of the revolution, our party has adhered to the basic aspirations and requirements of the masses and has mobilized and organized the masses to meet these requirements. For this reason, even though they must still endure many hardships and sacrifices, the masses are confident in and support the party.

The organization of the party has been built into a strong system extending from the top to the bottom; the basic organizations of the party have taken root in all of the cells of society. In the South, although the enemy is employing every possible extremely malicious method in order to annihilate our party, the organizations of the party still have strong roots among the masses. The party's corps of cadres has much experience in the national democratic revolution, in the armed struggle and is beginning to acquire certain knowledge of the socialist revolution. Hundreds of thousands of party members have gloriously sacrificed their lives and hundreds of thousands of others are continuing to lead the fight on the front and working hard in the fields of economics, culture, science, domestic politics, diplomacy and so forth.

Forged and educated by President Ho, our party has a very valuable tradition of solidarity; the party has never once been divided into factions.

These are the strongpoints and achievements of our party. On the other hand, our party must fully realize its shortcomings and weaknesses as it moves forward, especially in comparison to the weighty tasks in the new stage of the revolution.

As regards the socialist revolution in the North, we have not concretized the general line into precise stages of development and plans, have not built an organizational apparatus or established a management system that are commensurate with the tasks of building the economy and developing the culture. This slowness and this shortcoming are partially due to the fact that we have had to concentrate our efforts on guiding the war of resistance and partially due to the fact that building socialism in a country such as ours involves much that is brand new, much that is difficult and complex. On the other hand, they are also due to the fact that we have not promptly equipped cadres and party members with necessary knowledge of socialism, economics, science and technology; appropriate importance has not been attached to researching lines and policies and we have not fully mobilized the intelligence and capabilities of cadres for this extremely important work.

As regards organizational leadership, our shortcomings are as follows: the performance of many work programs and the conduct of many campaigns have not been thoroughly guided; work methods are decentralized and handicraft in nature; and the relationship "the party leads, the people exercise ownership and the state provides management" has not been concretely established on each level or within each unit and is not being fully supported by means of the necessary organization and regulations. A widespread problem at this time is that many party committee echelons have taken the place of the government organization while providing lax leadership in many areas. The agencies of the state are displaying many shortcomings in the management of society and economic management. The apparatus is cumbersome and ineffective; the authority and responsibilities of many agencies have not been clearly defined; work methods are bureaucratic and reflect a rather serious lack of democracy at a number of places. The mass organizations have not been fulfilling their role; their mode of operation is still heavily administrative in nature. Many party committee echelons have not been performing propaganda, educational, inspection or cadre work well, which are the keys to the guidance of implementation.

As the vanguard unit of the Vietnamese working class, the party is the most active component of society, is the center stimulating society's advance. However, the organizations of the party lack dynamism in some areas and, in some cases, certain components are unwholesome and backward. The number of basic organizations that are weak, deficient and unable to fulfill their role as the leadership nucleus is relatively high. Party members who are unqualified constitute a more than small percentage. One major shortcoming at this time is that the abilities of many cadres and party members are not commensurate with their tasks, their level of knowledge is still low and their ability to organize implementation is limited. A small number has suffered a decline in qualities and ethics, has become corrupt, dictatorial and arbitrary or are envious of the position of others.

When evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of the party, we cannot overlook the circumstances surrounding the birth and activities of our party.

Our party was born in a colonial, semi-feudal country, a country with an under-developed economy, a country in which small-scale production predominates and farmers constitute the majority of the population. Our country's farmers are a class that is rich in patriotism, possesses high revolutionary spirit and has been under the influence of the party from the very outset. The Vietnamese working class, although small, acquired revolutionary awareness at an early date, quickly accepted Marxism-Leninism, rapidly became an independent political force and shoulders the historic mission of the nation.

Our party was born and has grown in a country whose people have a tradition of ardent patriotism; the national salvation movement was a continuous and intense movement. As a result, the party has not only incorporated the revolutionary spirit of the Vietnamese working class and the tradition of struggle of the international working class, but has also incorporated and enhanced the nation's traditions of unity in struggle and an indomitable will in the face of foreign aggression. President Ho, the leader of our party, was also the beloved leader of the entire nation.

Our party was born after the victory of the great October Revolution and under conditions in which Marxism-Leninism had achieved supremacy within the international communist movement and the opportunism of the 2nd International had become bankrupt. Our party was founded and forged by President Ho with the wholehearted assistance of the Communist International and the fraternal parties.

Since its founding, our party has had to devote a major portion of its time and energies to leading the people in the armed struggle and leading the revolutionary war against the ringleaders of the colonialist imperialists. This process of revolutionary struggle has been long, extremely arduous and savage; not much time has been available for economic activities, for building the country.

After the August Revolution, our party became the party leading the government and, after the signing of the Geneva Accords, a socialist state was established in the North.

Over the past 2 decades, and for some time to come, our party has had to simultaneously lead the people of the entire country in two strategic tasks: carrying out the socialist revolution in the North and completing the people's, national, democratic revolution in the South and eventually achieving the peaceful reunification of the country.

In party building, we must have a full understanding of these characteristics and develop upon their positive influences while limiting their negative influences.

Party building is a science, is a component of scientific socialism. Developing upon the theory of the party set forth by Marx and Engels, Lenin set forth the theory on the new style proletarian party, a theory which contains important arguments concerning the party under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Nevertheless, building the party when it is in political power is still something very new; it raises a host of questions concerning the theory, specifics and guidelines for building the party. For this reason, we must concern ourselves much more with reviewing experiences and researching the theory on party building in order to gradually deepen the knowledge of party work on the part of cadres and party members. For many years, we have been slow to perform these jobs and this is one of the reasons why party building has developed slowly, why the quality of party members and the organizations of the party have not kept pace with the new situation and tasks.

In the process of the socialist revolution, the worker parties in power in the fraternal countries have recorded very large achievements but, at the same time, encountered certain difficulties. Our task is to learn lessons and gain experiences in party building on the basis of the diverse realities of our party itself and of the fraternal parties so that our party always maintains the nature and characteristics of a new style proletarian party when in political power and so that the entire party is united in will and action, is very close to the masses, possesses correct lines and policies, practices thoroughly revolutionary thinking, has a strong and solid organization and has a corps of cadres who are well versed in politics, skilled in practical work and are "worthy of being the leaders and the truly loyal servants of the people."

In party building, importance must be attached to all three areas: politics, ideology and organization; these three areas must be closely coordinated in a single entity in order to insure that the political line is established correctly, is thoroughly understood throughout the party and is successfully implemented.

In order to adopt lines and policies that are correct, are scientifically based and are consistent with practical needs, it is necessary to:

a) Organize a good system of information of the party from the central to the basic levels; periodically investigate and research the actual situation; improve the quality of the collection, analysis and integration of information on the situation to insure that basic situations and important events are promptly and accurately reflected. We must determinedly combat work methods that are bureaucratic, divorced

b) Intensify theoretical research and the review of experiences. Revolution is creative; without creativity, the revolution cannot achieve success. The specific circumstances of the country, the society and the people of Vietnam demand that we find suitable contents, methods and stages and resolve many new problems arising from the realities of the Vietnamese revolution. Without Marxism-Leninism, we have no basis for our research, have no "compass" for determining the direction to be taken by the revolution; however, there is not a ready answer to every problem of the Vietnamese revolution in the works of Marx and Lenin. The experiences of the world revolution, of the fraternal parties are very valuable to us; however, not every experience is suited to the Vietnamese revolution. Therefore, routinely summarizing experiences and intensifying theoretical research are the basic path for resolving the problems of the revolution, for deepening the knowledge and improving the leadership ability of the entire party. We must strengthen the agencies that have the task of conducting theoretical research and summarizing experiences; importance must be attached to training and utilizing specialists in the social sciences, the natural sciences and the technical sciences.

c) Thoroughly organize the study of Marxist-Leninist theory and the study of economic, scientific and technical knowledge by the mass of cadres and party members, beginning with the leadership cadres on the upper level and the intermediate level. Only in this way is it possible to insure that each cadre can participate in the formulation of the line, deeply understand and correctly apply it, employ correct methods in his thought and action and overcome simplistic, one-sided methods of thinking. We must harshly criticize the maladies of subjectivism, empiricism and being too lazy to study as well as the attitude of showing disdain for theory or giving light attention to researching the actual situation.

Ideological work must be subordinate to and support the political line and stimulate the completion of the political task. However, ideology can only have an effect through organization, only have an effect by becoming actions that transform society, transform man, transform nature. For this reason, we must, in our party building, closely coordinate ideological work with organizational work. The effectiveness of ideological work is manifested in an increasingly high level of awareness on the part of cadres and party members, increasingly correct methods of thinking, and an increasingly high spirit of voluntarism, enthusiasm and dedication in revolutionary actions. The requirements of ideological work are to give everyone a correct understanding of the revolutionary situations in the North and the South so that they correctly evaluate achievements and shortcomings, advantages and difficulties; give everyone a firm grasp of the viewpoints of the party when performing immediate tasks; develop upon positive factors and overcome manifestations of pessimism and vacillation; criticize negative phenomena in economic management, social management and the organization of life; and stimulate the revolutionary movement of the masses.

As a militant organization that conducts practical activities, the party can only be built within the revolutionary movements of the masses. Mass movements are the crucible that forge and purify party members, improve the quality of cadres, strengthen the party organization and strengthen the state government; the party

when the masses are mobilised into revolutionary forces, when the masses truly become masters. For this reason, attaching importance to mobilizing the masses, making every effort to strengthen the mass organizations and taking every possible step to launch movements of the masses engaged in revolutionary activities must become the constant, foremost task of the various party committee echelons. At the same time, we must realize that organizing the masses to participate in party building is a requirement of the right of ownership of the masses, is an indispensable requirement of party building when the party is in power. The masses have the right to express their opinions concerning the acceptance of new party members, elect the party committees on the basic level and inspect the work and character of cadres and party members; party chapters and basic party organizations must periodically report on their work to the masses and criticise themselves before the masses. In other words, participation by the masses in party building must become a system and suitable forms of organization must be adopted for this participation.

Party building must be closely linked to building the state government; the strengthening of the leadership role of the party must be closely linked to improving the management ability of the state. The task of the party when it was not in political power was to enlighten and organize the masses to struggle to overthrow the rule of the exploiting classes in order to win political power. Once in power, the task of the party is to build and maintain political power, to thoroughly utilize and employ the power of the government to transform the old society, build the new society and suppress opposition forces. The socialist state, the state of the system of collective ownership, represents the leadership of the party and the right of ownership of the masses. The socialist state is not merely the organ of power that performs the tasks of government, but is primarily the agency that transforms and builds the new system, the new economy and the new culture and organizes the new life for the people based on the line of the party. Strengthening the party's leadership of the state is the factor that determines the strength and the management effectiveness of the state. On the other hand, an increasingly strong state that conducts effective activities is the first prerequisite to insuring the completion of each task set forth by the party, is the basic measure for strengthening the party's leadership of all of society. The party leads the state in a comprehensive manner: it determines primary policies, plans and measures; it decides important questions concerning the organization and concerning the deployment of cadres; it inspects the activities of the state apparatus; it teaches the masses to enthusiastically participate in building the government and to obey state law; it assigns a force of competent party cadres to serve as the nucleus of state agencies and fulfill the vanguard, exemplary role of party members working within state agencies. The party compels its organizations, cadres and members to respect the authority, responsibility, principles and work regulations of the state agencies and to scrupulously comply with the laws, decisions and directives of the state, considering this to be a matter of discipline of the party. Heightening the effectiveness of the leadership provided by the party organization, fully developing the power of state agencies and heightening the effectiveness of their management are the measurement of the level and ability of leadership of the organizations of the party when the party is in power. We must

and reduces the effectiveness of the state apparatus, it actually reduces the leadership role of the party and violates the right of ownership of the people. In order to heighten the management effectiveness of the state, importance must be attached to building and scrupulously implementing the socialist system of law, upholding the power of the elected agencies, such as the National Assembly and People's Councils... Every matter regarding the national economy and the welfare of the people must be widely discussed within the National Assembly and the People's Councils. The National Assembly and the People's Councils must truly be the places that gather the opinions and aspirations of the masses, must be the persons who supervise and inspect, as effectively as possible, every activity of the government and the committees on the various levels. On the other hand, we must combat the tendency to give light attention to the role and responsibilities of the party organization within state agencies, considering it to be only an organ for propaganda and mobilization that does not play a true leadership role; we must combat the concept of assigning persons to jobs in a mechanical fashion and separating the activities of the party committee echelon from the activities of the state agency. Within the state agencies, every effort must be made to prevent and eradicate the abuse of authority, bureaucracy, deviancy and actions taken against the property of the state and collective as well as actions that violate the right of ownership of the people. The activities of the state are closely linked to the activities of the party. For this reason, the eradication of bad habits and negative phenomena within state agencies must be closely linked to the effort to build and strengthen the basic organizations of the party and improve the quality of party members. We must resolutely punish, in accordance with the law, those who abuse their authority in order to earn their livings illegally, be they members of the party or persons who are outside the party; we must promptly replace and purge cadres who become corrupt, are cowardly or lose the trust of the masses.

As a unified body, a strong party is not only one that is strong in terms of each person within it, but primarily strong in its entire organization, strong throughout the entire body. Therefore, the improvement of the quality of party members must be closely coordinated with improving the quality of the party organization; the improvement of the quality of cadres must be combined with strengthening the leadership agencies on each level and within each sector.

The party member must be a person who is aware of communist ideals, who struggles throughout his life for the interests of the class and the nation, who possesses the sense of organization and discipline, who has certain knowledge of revolutionary theory, grasps the line and policies of the party and has the ability to perform the tasks assigned to him well. The party member must be close to the masses, must respect the right of ownership and the legitimate interests of the masses. The party member absolutely has no special rights or privileges. He joins the party in order to accept arduous, difficult revolutionary tasks and, when necessary, is ready to sacrifice his life and personal happiness for the revolution. The party requires that every party member must deal with the matters in his personal life in a manner consistent with socialist law and ethics.

When talking about the organization of the party, it is first of all necessary to talk

the masses; is the place at which party members discuss and organize the implementation of the line and policy of the party; is the place that selects, accepts, educates and forges party members; and is the place that trains cadres for the party. To strengthen the party chapters and increase their fighting strength, it is necessary to clearly establish the nature and task of each type party chapter; build a party chapter organization that is commensurate with the political task, is governed by work regulations and employs a suitable mode of work; and establish a clear division of labor and responsibilities among party members in order to create the collective strength of the entire party chapter and tap the creativity of each party member.

The party committee is the place that concentrates the intelligence of the party organization. The members of the party committee must be the outstanding members of the party organization, must be absolutely loyal to the revolution, be politically steadfast, have the ability to contribute to leadership, have the ability to organize implementation and unite and mobilize party members and the masses. In order for party committees to be more dynamic, it is necessary to regularly replace a component of the party committee with new forces that represent the movement; at the same time, we must know how to coordinate young cadres with old cadres to insure succession and continuity in the leadership of the party.

To build a corps of cadres that is consistent with the requirements of the new stage, it is necessary to have a thorough understanding of the basic viewpoints concerning cadre work that were presented in resolution 225 of the Political Bureau. We must correctly understand and properly establish the relationship between standards and personal background, between qualities and ability, between elderly cadres and young cadres, between male cadres and female cadres, ethnic minority cadres, etc. It is necessary to accelerate the establishment of specific standards for each type cadre, formulate long-range cadre planning that encompasses the evaluation of existing cadres and establish a plan for training, assigning and strengthening cadres in a basic manner. Every echelon must find and select its own reserve cadres.

To insure that the party is always pure and is increasingly strong and stable, especially under the conditions of being in political power, we must, in the development of the party, attach importance to quality and not place sole emphasis upon numbers. We must insure that the persons who are entering the party are fully qualified and must prevent opportunists and persons seeking personal gain from entering the party. We must carefully examine each and every person and scrupulously adhere to necessary procedures. The routine development of the party and the acceptance into the party of outstanding persons in the mass movement absolutely must go hand in hand with promptly expelling from the party elements that degenerate or become deviant, which can easily occur when the party is in power.

Dear comrades,

At present, in view of the difficult revolutionary tasks that our party is carrying out, we must concern ourselves with strengthening the solidarity and oneness of mind of the party, stop every negative phenomena and vigilantly guard against the decadent influences of mistaken tendencies.

The most important base of solidarity and oneness of mind are the lines and policies of the party regarding the revolution in the North and the South, the international line of the party and the principles and regulations of party activities. We must strengthen our solidarity and oneness of mind not only on the basis of the general line, but also on the basis of the viewpoints and guidelines of development of each sector, each locality and each field of work. Studying and debating differing opinions in order to find the truth are normal occurrences and should not be considered to reflect a lack of unity. However, it would not be a good practice to allow differing evaluations and viewpoints to exist for a long time. We must listen to and respect one another's opinions; for the sake of that which is right, for the sake of the interests of the revolution, we must think, exchange opinions and hold discussions that are entirely free of personal motives and considerations of a factional nature.

Unity of thinking leads to organizational unity; conversely, a united organization insures a unity of thought. This organizational unity is established and strengthened on the basis of scrupulously adhering to the Party Statutes, obeying the principle of democratic centralism and strengthening the discipline of the party. In order for there to be unity of thought and unity of action, it is necessary to struggle against such manifestations of individualism as envy, prejudice, narrowmindedness, partialism, localism, factionalism and so forth, cultivate the spirit of sacrificing personal interests for the great cause and strengthen the spirit of comradeship among communists.

As the organizer of every victory of the Vietnamese revolution, our party has proven itself worthy of the expectations of the working people, of the entire nation of Vietnam and has also fulfilled its task in the international communist movement. "Speaking with the humility of revolutionaries, we have the right to say that our party is truly great." The new stage of the revolution demands that our party make much more progress, that our party improve its leadership ability and increase its will to fight much more. This party plenum has the purpose of meeting these pressing requirements. I am confident that, in view of its spirit of responsibility to the party, the Party Central Committee will surely fulfill this large task.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE, TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 1978 LE DUAN BOOK

Hanoi VE XAY DUNG DANG in Vietnamese 1978 pp 11-12, 404-406

[Publisher's note and table of contents of Le Duan Book "On Party Building"; published by Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978; 32,185 copies printed at the Tran Phu Printing Plant in Ho Chi Minh City, printing completed in October 1978]

[Text] Publisher's Note

[Excerpt] The book "On Party Building" consists of important theoretical works on party building. The arguments presented in these works have not only been proven by the realities of the tremendous victories of our party over the past 20 years, but are also lighting the way for our entire party to continue to advance under the new conditions that exist in order to make our party a party that is always an ever victorious Marxist-Leninist party, a proletarian party that faithfully and fully represents the vital interests and the legitimate aspirations of the working class and nation, a strong and stable leadership nucleus of the dictatorship of the proletariat, one capable of leading the people of the entire country in rapidly building within our fatherland a highly developed society that has the most beautiful style of life in the history of the nation.

In view of its important subjects and significance, the book "On Party Building" will help all of our cadres and party members deepen their knowledge of the party, thoroughly comprehend the revolutionary and scientific thinking of the party as set forth by the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Party and, as a result, have the theoretical foundation needed to study and scrupulously comply with the Party Statutes.

In addition to the articles printed in this book, Le Duan has also dealt with the matter of party building in very many other very interesting and profound articles; it is very regrettable that we have been unable to present all of them here. It is hoped that this book will contain more of these materials the next time it is published.

We hereby respectfully present this important work to our readers.

March, 1978

Su That Publishing House

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA TAPES PLAYED IN PRIVATE COFFEE HOUSES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 29 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by X.TH.: "The Coffee Houses of Phu Nhuan District Play Inspirational Music to Celebrate the Success of the Elections"]

[Text] On each day from 16 April to 26 April 1981, the coffee-music houses that serve many customers in Phu Nhuan District participated in the effort to propagandize the elections of the National Assembly and the City People's Council by playing tape recordings of songs about the elections, of biographies of the candidates, of election rules, etc. These tapes were played for the customers of these coffee houses once an hour on 26 April. All the other days, they were played twice, once in the morning and once in the evening.

Duong Van Thanh, the owner of the coffee house at number 29 Nguyen Huynh Duc Street, said to us: "I feel that the playing of music to propagandize the elections during these days has been both correct and necessary. At first, my customers were a little surprised but, after awhile, they listened to the tapes very attentively. In addition, on ordinary days, I think that the coffee houses should turn on the Vietnam music programs (channels 11 and 13) broadcast by the Culture and Information Service. I, myself, feel that the music played on this program is very instructive..."

Many persons in the coffee houses mentioned above remarked that the atmosphere was cheerful, comfortable and polite.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

IMPROVED DISCIPLINE IN BASIC LEVEL PARTY ORGANIZATION URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Aug 81 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Develop Good Discipline-Maintenance Practices in the Basic Level Party Organizations"]

[Text] Many provinces and municipalities have tied in the tasks of issuing party cards and consolidating bases with the expansion of campaign to develop good discipline-maintenance practices in the basic level party organization.

In Thanh Hoa the basic level party organizations have set forth the requirements of cadres and party member in leading production and organizing the lives of the people. The party organizations of many enterprises and agricultural cooperatives have stepped up their oversight of the implementation of principles and regulations in contracting out production to workers.

As of 5 August the party organization of Nong Cong District in Thanh Hoa Province had issued party membership cards to 4,200 comrades, 93 percent of all party members in the district. The basic level party organizations have taken positive steps to educate the party members still under review. The district has tied in the issuing of party membership cards with the fulfillment of the local political tasks. During the same period, the district surpassed the 10th month season area plan and is focussing on tending and fertilizing.

In Quang Ninh the basic level party organization have set the requirements of cultivating and steeling cadres and party members, and the contents of self-criticism and criticism in party chapter activities.

The party chapters in Phu Xuyen District, Ha Son Binh Province, have paid attention to improving the quality of self-criticism and criticism and in creating good discipline-maintenance practices in the basic level party organizations. The district has also guided the task of overseeing the implementation of democracy and discipline in the party organization of the Van Diem Sugar Mill, a unit which received party membership cards during the 2 September 1980. Of the party members there, 1.2 percent had to return their party membership cards because they made mistakes regarding the organization and discipline.

By means of creating good discipline maintenance practices, the basic level party organizations have further strengthened the sense of responsibility of the party members, strengthened solidarity in the party, and prevented negative phenomena.

In Phu Khanh and Quang Nam-Da Nang provinces, nearly 80 percent of the basic level party organizations have drawn up monthly activity schedules and stressed the responsibility of party members with regard to specialized, professional study, maintaining discipline, carrying out resolutions, discipline in expression, discipline in reporting and in requesting instructions, and secrecy maintenance discipline, in accordance with the four contents of creating good discipline-maintenance practices.

The standing committee of the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party committee recently organized in Xuan Hong Village, Xuan Thuy District, a supplementation cycle to heighten awareness of the situation and missions and raise the organization and management levels of the basic level cadres. Some 3,850 key cadres fulfilling eight functions in the villages (secretaries and Deputy secretaries of party committees, village chairmen, cooperative directors, vice chairmen in charge of internal affairs, village unit commanders, Youth Union chapter secretaries, and women's association chapter secretaries) attended the classes.

The party committee of Duc Linh District in Thuan Hai Province recently assigned district committee members to oversee the weak, deficient bases in order to take steps to strengthen them and create for much party organizations conditions for receiving party membership cards during the year-end cycles. The district has adopted the policy of perfecting all party bases, governmental administrations, and cooperatives, which is tied in with the struggle against negative phenomena.

To date, 100 percent of the party members of the party organization of the Posts and Telecommunications Equipment Factory have elementary levels regarding Marxist-Leninist theory. Ten comrades have completed the theory courses of high-level party schools and 20 party members have graduated from mid-level on-the-job political courses.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BOUNDARIES OF NGHIA BINH PROVINCE DISTRICTS READJUSTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 81 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Boundaries of Some Districts and Cities in Nghia Binh Province Readjusted"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a decision regarding the following adjustments of the borders of Phuoc Van, Tay Son, Hoai An, and Nghia Minh districts and the city of Quang Nghia.

1. Phuoc Van District is divided into two districts called Tuy Phuoc and Van Canh.

-- Tuy Phuoc District consists of the following villages: Phuoc An, Phuoc Long, Phuoc Nghia, Phuoc Loc, Phuoc Hiep, Phuoc Quang, Phuoc Hoa, Phuoc Thang, Phuoc Son, Phuoc Thuan, Phuoc Hung, and Phuoc Thanh. The district seat is Phuoc Nghia village.

The boundaries of Tuy Phuoc District are as follows: to the north it borders on Phu Cat and An Nhon districts, to the south it borders on Dong Xuan District and Phu Khanh Province, to the east it borders on Tuy Phuoc District, and to the west it borders on An Khe District and Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province.

2. Tay Son District is divided into two districts called Tay Son and Vinh Thanh.

Tay Son District consists of the villages of Binh Giang, Binh Phu, Binh Tuong, Binh Nghi, Binh An, Binh Thanh, Binh Hoa, Binh Hiep, and Vinh An and the town of Phu Phong. The district seat is the town of Phu Phong.

The boundaries of Tay Son District are as follows: to the north it borders Vinh Thanh District, to the south it borders Van Canh District, to the east it borders Phu Cat and An Nhon districts, and to the west it borders An Khe District and Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province.

-- Vinh Thanh District consists of the following villages: Vinh Son, Vinh Hoa, Vinh Kim, Vinh Hao, Vinh Hiep and Binh Quang. The district seat is Vinh Hao Village.

The boundaries of Vinh Thanh District are as follows: to the north it borders An Lao District, to the south it borders Tay Son District, to the east it borders on

Hoai An and Phu Cat districts, and to the west it borders on An Khe District and Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province.

3. Hoai An District is divided into two districts called Hoai An and An Lao.

-- Hoai An District consists of the following villages: An Hao, An Tin, An Thanh, An Phong, An Duc, An Tuong, An Nghia, An Huu, An Son, Dak Mang, and Bok Toi. The district seat is An Duc Village.

The boundaries of Hoai An District are as follows: to the north it borders An Lao District, to the south it borders Phu Cat and Vinh Thanh districts, to the east it borders Phu My and Hoai Nhon district, and to the west it borders Vinh Thanh District.

-- An Huyen District consists of the following villages: An Quang, An Trung, An Hung, An Dung, An Vinh, An Toan, and An Hoa. The district seat is An Trung Village.

The boundaries of An Lao District are as follows: to the north it borders Ba To District, to the south it borders Hoai An District, to the east it borders Hoai Nhon District, and to the west it borders An Khe District and Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province.

4. Nghia Minh District is divided into two districts called Nghia Hanh and Minh Long.

-- Nghia Hanh District consists of the following villages: Hanh Minh, Hanh Thuan, Hanh Dung, Hanh Duc, Hanh Phuoc, Hanh Trinh, Hanh Thien, and Hanh Tin. The district seat is Hanh Minh Village.

The boundaries of Nghia Hanh district are as follows: to the north it borders Tu Nghia District, to the south it borders Ba To and Mo Duc districts, to the east it borders Tu Nghia District, and to the west it borders Minh Long District.

-- Minh Long consists of the following villages: Long Mon, Long Mai, Long Hiep, Long Son, and Thanh An. The district seat is Long Hiep Village.

The boundaries of Minh Long District are as follows: to the north it borders Son Ha District, to the south it borders Ba To District, to the east it borders Nghia Hanh District, and to the west it borders Son Ha District.

5. The city of Quang Nghia is divided into the city of Quang Nghia and Tu Nghia District.

-- The city of Quang Ngai consists of the following subwards: Nguyen Nghiem, Tran Phu, Le Hong Phong, and Tran Hung Dao, and the villages of Nghia Lo, Nghia Dong, Nghia Chanh (except for the hamlet of La Ta, which becomes part of Nghia Thuong Village in Tu Nghia District) and Quang Phu (which consists of hamlets No 2 and No 3 of Nghia Dien Village).

The boundaries of Quang Ngai City are as follows: to the north it borders Son Tinh District, to the south it borders Tu Nghia District, to the east it borders Tu Nghia District, and to the west it borders Tu Nghia District.

-- Tu Nghia District consists of the following villages: Nghia Lam, Nghia Thang, Nghia Ky, Nghia Trung, Nghia Hiep, Nghia Phuong, Nghia Hoa, Nghia An, Nghia Ha, Nghia Thuong, and Nghia Dien. The district seat is Nghia Trung Village.

The boundaries of Tu Nghia District are as follows: to the north it borders Quang Ngai City and Son Tinh District, to the South it borders Mo Duc District, to the east it borders the South China Sea, and to the west it borders the districts of Nghia Hanh, Minh Long, and Son Ha.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NEW DISTRICT FORMED IN GIA LAI-KON TUM PROVINCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 81 p 4

[Unattributed article: "New District of Chu Se Formed in Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province"]

[Text] On 17 August our country's Council of Ministers decided to form a new district -- called Chu Se -- in Gia Lai-Kon Tum District.

Chu Se District will include the villages of Ia Tem Bo Ngong, An Ba, Ho Bong and Dun in Mang Giang District and the villages of Ia Giai, Ia Hiop, Ia Blang, Ia Hru, Ia Ko, Ia Le, and Nhon Hoa in Chu Phong District of that province. On the north Chu Se District will border on Mang Giang District, on the south it will border on Dac Lac Province, on the east it will border on Mang Giang District and a Dun District, and on the west it will border on Chu Phong District. The district seat of Chu Se District will be Dun Village.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR IMPROVED PLANNING FOR 1982

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Make Preparations for the 1982 State Plans"]

[Text] In addition to going all-out to guide the implementation of the 1981 state plans, the sectors, localities, and bases are drafting their 1982 plans. The drafting and implementation of the state plans during the coming year are especially important with regard to the implementation of the economic line and the directions and missions of the 1981-1985 five-year plan set forth by the Fifth Party Congress.

The 1982 state plans, embodying the party line and based on the present economic situation and living conditions of our people, must fulfill many great, urgent tasks. In the economic sphere, the plans concentrate to a high degree the capabilities and forces of all sectors and echelons on the most important battlefield: agriculture. They must first of all promote the production of grain and food products, solve the food problem, and endeavor to develop the production of consumer goods from domestic raw materials to satisfy the need for ordinary consumer goods. At the same time, they must go all-out to rapidly increase exports in order to import, do a better job of resolving the transportation and energy problems, rationally utilize labor at the base level, reorganize labor in the sphere of the district, and gradually redistribute labor among the various parts of the country. The capital investment plans must above all concentrate on the important, urgent objectives of the economy, and stress in-depth investment in order to develop to the maximum extent the existing production capabilities.

In order to implement that direction, there must be a true transformation with regard to both the contents and the methods of planning. In some places there still exists the situation of assigning to the lower echelon planning tasks which are not in tune with actual capabilities, setting plan norms that are irrationally high, failing to correctly determine the rational needs, spreading materials and capital among too many objectives when drafting plans, or not having sufficient capability to provide the necessary facilities and means, which result in a lowering of the plan's economic effectiveness. When drafting plans, some lower echelons have the tendency to ask for too much materiel and capital. Many places do not yet fully grasp, and have not sought all ways to develop existing capabilities. Overcoming those deficiencies and creating a planning system at all three levels -- the central level, the local level, and the base level -- which is both positive and realistic are specific requirements of the guidance task.

the 1982 state plans of each sector, locality, and base must be plans which clearly manifest progress by means of norms and measures which effectively use all existing capabilities regarding labor, land, and material-technical bases and regarding the economizing of expenditures in all activities, especially in striving to economize in the use of grain, POL, electricity, coal, and materials. All plans must meet the common requirements at present: with facilities and technical materials that are equal to or less than those in the past, do a better job of producing, create more wealth, and attain higher levels of obligatory product delivery to and financial income for the state. The key factor in assuring that those requirements are met is that we must stress the application of scientific accomplishments and technical advances to production and combine economic plans with scientific-technical development plans. Furthermore, we must tie in plan drafting and implementation with the improvement of organization and management and the implementation of economic leverage policies. The reviewing and completion of economic-technical standards and norms, the adjustment of the price system, the strengthening of the basic studies task, and the analysis and selection of economic-technical plans, etc., are tasks which cannot be regarded lightly.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY POPULATION REDUCED BY 840,000 IN 5 YEARS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Unattributed article: "More Than 840,000 Ho Chi Minh City Residents Go to Develop New Economic Zones, Return to Their Home Areas, or Go To Areas Around the City to Produce"]

[Text] During the past 5 years (1976-1980) more than 840,000 residents of Ho Chi Minh City have gone to develop new economic zones, returned to their home areas, or have gone to areas outside the city to produce. However, that task is still beset with many shortcomings and weaknesses, the most serious of which are failure to carry out economic and social planning and failure to seek all ways to develop production along appropriate lines. Therefore, many difficulties are still being encountered in the lives of the people going to develop new economic zones.

During the next 5 years (1981-1985), in addition to transferring labor to agriculture in areas around the city in order to develop areas specializing in vegetables, short-term industrial crops, forestry, and marine products, Ho Chi Minh City will continue to send workers to develop the rubber state farm in Song Be Province, the Tri An dam in Dong Nai province, the oil and gas zone in the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone, the bauxite ore zone in Lam Dong, and the Dac Nong state forest in Dac Lac Province, in order to contribute to developing the on-the-spot latent capabilities, fully utilize the natural resources in such places, support the development of the Duyen Hai area outside the city, and integrate and strengthen the relationships between the industrial areas and the areas producing raw materials and between exports and imports.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR IMPROVED BASE-LEVEL PLANNING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Draft Plans in the State Economic Bases"]

[Text] Drafting annual plans at the base level and synthesizing those plans at higher echelons is an important measure for improving the quality of the 1982 state plan. Under the guidance of the central plan, the state economic bases are responsible for taking the initiative in drafting all-round plans and for elucidating the tasks and legal norms assigned by the state. That method requires that all bases exercise their collective mastership right in drafting and implementing plans, make the greatest effort to develop the latent and existing capabilities, take the initiative in balancing production, fulfill their obligations to the state with regard to rapidly increasing output, economizing on expenditures, and operating at a profit, and assure the concentration of increasingly larger numbers of products and sources of taxation.

Under the circumstances of there being many difficulties with regard to energy and raw materials, since the beginning of the year many bases have begun to overcome the way of livelihood of the administrative, bureaucratic sort, are more flexible in production and commerce, and have been able to fulfill their principal product plans and produce additional secondary products. Many mining installations, local industrial enterprises, state farms, state purchasing corporations of the commercial sector, etc., have increased their production and business levels, have earned much profit for their budgets, and have improved the workers' living standards.

But a considerable number of other bases still do not correctly implement the production-commercial guidelines and violate plan discipline. Plan drafting is not yet in accordance with socialist commercial principles, and much materiel and capital, and many products, are not included in plans in order to achieve over-all balancing. Some places with favorable material conditions have not accepted all of the state plan norms assigned them. Some places are more concerned with secondary production than with their main products. The erroneous ways of drafting and implementing plans have harmed the national economy and have caused the incomes of the enterprises and workers to increase excessively, while the interests of the state have been harmed.

In drawing up the 1982 draft plans in the bases, we must pay attention to correctly determining the contents of the plans in the spirit of the decisions of the state. The enterprises must have a rational, planned product line along the lines of giving

priority with regard to facilities and materials to their main products and attain or surpass the legal norms assigned by the state, especially with regard to the main products and export goods. The enterprise plans must be plans which fully exploit all existing capabilities, manifested in the form of norms which increase the utilization effectiveness of energy, raw materials, labor, land, machinery, and capital, and manifest a high degree of concentration of the products that are produced and the income earned for the state. Closely tied in with those norms, the plans clarify the implementation of measures regarding the application of technical advances, the improvement of production organization, the organization of the paying of salaries according to output and bonuses, include progressive economic-technical standards and norms in planning and production, and strengthen management measures.

In the process of drafting plans, the clear determination and balancing of the factors of production in correct accordance with the nature of each part of the plan is very necessary. The production and marketing plans must be assured by economic contracts. Financial plans, profit distribution plans, and plans for the use of salary funds and enterprise funds are drafted at the same time as the production plans. The enterprises' observance of the planning regulations and the development of the intelligence of the cadres and workers by having them participate in drafting plans serve to enrich the contents and improve the quality of plans. The production plans, norm systems, methods of purchasing raw materials, plans for determining production costs, etc., of the enterprise plans must be analyzed and reviewed.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

THOT NOT DISTRICT IMPROVES COLLECTION OF INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL TAXES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Tran Huy: "Thot Not District Collects Industrial-Commercial Taxes"]

[Text] Since the end of the third quarter and the beginning of the fourth quarter of 1980, Thot Not District in Hau Giang Province has discovered thousands of additional businessmen who were unwilling to pay industrial-commercial taxes. The number of businessmen included in the tax-paying category increased to 4,331 a four-fold increase over 1979 and nearly 15 times greater than in 1976. The tax collection element in the district no longer wait for the local businessmen to "voluntarily" come to pay taxes. The district financial sector, in cooperation with the sections and sectors, set up a stationary tax collection station and a mobile organization to control the main roads, which both contributes to market management and organizes the collection of commercial transit taxes, an important source of taxes in the locality. The policy of setting aside one percent of the taxes collected to reward tax collectors who meet their norms in correct accordance with the policies, and setting aside 10 percent of the total tax collection for payment to the village and town budgets has helped the locality to develop its economy, repair roads, build schools and public health clinics, etc.

During the fourth quarter of 1980 the industrial-commercial taxes collected by the district was equal to the total collected during the previous 9 months. The total amount of taxes collected during the year rose to 3,362,800 dong, which was 15.7 percent of norm. In addition to the amount turned over to the upper echelon to meet requirements, more than 762,000 dong were paid into the local budget.

In order to get the collection of industrial-commercial taxes on the right track and advance to stabilizing the sources of tax collection and balance budgetary income and outgo, at the beginning of 1981 the district concentrated its cadres and selected Thuan Hung Village as the test-point for a new tax-collection unit. After that it set up industrial-commercial tax collection units in all 11 villages and towns in the district. Those tax units helped the businessmen understand their tax obligations were and to avoid the confusion and hesitation of the past, while also restricting negative phenomena in the implementation of the tax policy. During the first 6 months of this year the district collected more than 4,215,600 dong of industrial-commercial taxes, which amounted to 110 percent of the norm and was an increase of more than 852,800 dong over the total amount collected in 1980. Progress in tax collection contributed to balancing the local budget and helped state food purchases in the locality to surpass requirements.

Clear progress has been made in the collection of industrial-commercial taxes in Thot Not District. The units outstandingly fulfilling their missions included Thach An, Thach Quoi, Thoi Thuan, Tan Dong, and the district tax collection station. But there are still many units which have not done a good job and have not attained -- and in some cases have fallen far short of -- their tax collection norms, such as Trung An, Vinh Trinh, and Tan Tay, the urban units, etc. More than 330 installations dealing in sugar are still in arrears in the payment of merchandise taxes.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL URGES BETTER CARE OF MACHINERY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Maintain Machinery and Equipment"]

[Text] Machinery and equipment are principal production means and are the most important fixed property of the enterprises, construction sites, etc. Effectively maintaining and using machinery and equipment is a key, permanent task of management which is intended to achieve the good exploitation of the production capabilities of the bases and contribute to increasing labor productivity and lower production costs.

In the emulation movement to promote production and practice economy, many enterprises and construction sites have, in addition to taking steps to reduce their use of coal, electricity, POL, and the other technical materials, paid attention to meticulously caring for and maintaining machinery and equipment, and regard the full development of the capacities, and the prolongation of the life, of vehicles and machinery as the most effective means of economizing. In such places machinery is not only protected in order to avoid loss and damage but is also maintained and cleaned, and there are systems for tight maintenance and regular repairs. But in some places the situation is the reverse. In some enterprises machinery must cease operations after only a short period of time (because of the lack of energy or raw materials), and because of lax maintenance some machinery parts break down and it can no longer be operated. In the fields, a considerable quantity of agricultural machinery is left out in the open when not in use and is exposed to the elements with nothing to protect them. The same is true at construction sites. Even at some key construction sites valuable equipment is ruined before it has been assembled; some items are missing a few parts, others have become rusted, and sometimes entire machines are lost unaccountably. In a rather large number of cases, merely because some imported machines and equipment are lost or damaged the construction rate of a project is prolonged by many months. Lax maintenance is an irresponsible way of working which causes considerable harm to the state and people.

In order to promote production and practice economy, we must rapidly rectify the management of equipment and machinery. That is a problem that is posed directly for each sector, locality, and base. Each production and construction unit must, by means of continuous inventories and control, firmly grasp the quantity and quality of its machinery and equipment in order to have a plan to maintain and use them effectively. The stipulations of the state regarding the operation, maintenance,

and repair systems must be fully observed. As regards the construction sites, the stepping up of the construction rate cannot be separated from the best possible protection and maintenance of machinery and equipment, in order to be able to install all parts of the production lines of the new project. All people and bases must manifest a sense of responsibility and discipline toward maintaining state property.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ARTICLE CALLS FOR BETTER BUILDING SUPPLY NETWORK

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 20 May 81 p 1

[Article by P.T.H.: "It Is Necessary To Improve the Management of the Prices of Building Materials"]

[Text] Since April, in the face of the needs of the people of the city to repair their houses in order to stop leaks, the sale of the various types of building materials, such as bamboo, boards, roofing material, cement, bricks, sand and so forth on the outside market has developed rather strongly. This business has been carried out under various forms of "outdoor markets" that buy and sell various types of bamboo, boards, sheet metal and old bricks and also the "under the table" sale of cement and various types of lumber in which private individuals do not have the permission to do business. In addition, a number of timber yards are still selling various types of bamboo, leaves for roofs, tree trunks for poles and so forth. These yards emerged late last year and have business licenses.

As a result of the emergency needs of the people to repair their houses, the prices of some building materials rose rather highly at the start of the rainy season; for example, cement is selling at 280 dong for a 50 kilogram bag and 6 dong at retail for each kilogram while the state is selling cement at two prices: 150 dong (the high price) and 35.5 dong (the supply price for persons to stop leaks in their houses); 1 piece of old sheet metal is priced at 120 dong and fibre cement sells for more than 50 dong per sheet (the state price is 12.70 dong); paving bricks cost 0.50 dong per brick (the state price is 0.15 dong); 4-hole pipe bricks are priced at 0.68 dong apiece (the state price is 0.22 dong apiece); sand is priced at 140 dong per cubic meter (the state price is from 15 to 30 dong per cubic meter); the various types of logs and stakes (which are actually small logs harvested in Long Ho) that have a diameter from 0.10 to 0.15 meter cost from 15 to 30 dong apiece and so forth. In addition, there are many other items, such as nails, paint, newly milled lumber and so forth, on display in rather large quantities and the prices of which constantly vary, are never stable and are always increasing.

Meanwhile, the state-operated commerce sector of the city has long had a network of building supply stores within each precinct and district. Each store has many sales outlets. However, the operations of these stores are still limited; the majority supply state agencies more than they participate in the market. Only a small number

of persons go to these stores, and they only go once a year before or during the rainy season. The store with the most customers is the department store of the city's Building Materials Corporation in the Tax commercial area. Conversely, there are several products, especially necessary materials for the repair of housing, that the district and precinct stores do not stock.

Some products that are produced and managed exclusively by the state, such as cement, sand and lumber, are rarely sold by these stores to the people, even at the high price. As regards cement, in October and November 1980, the building supply stores put cement on sale at a high price but the supply of cement was not abundant, consequently, it did not meet the requirements of the people. Merchants purchased the cement, stored it and added many impure substances to it in order to earn a profit. When the state's supply was exhausted and it stopped selling cement, they put their cement on sale at a price many times higher. In addition, it is also necessary to mention the phenomenon of state cement slipping onto the market by the tons. Recently, at the Hai Ba Trung Bridge, public security troops arrested the driver of a truck carrying 100 bags of cement as the cement was being unloaded to a merchant.

Even with regard to sand, a readily available natural resource along the Dong Nai River, only a few agencies have the authority to excavate it and only the building supply corporations of the city have permission to do business in sand. Actually, there are only a few stores that have licenses to sell sand but virtually none of them has organized a business in sand. Meanwhile, on the outside, private merchants have been buying whole piles of sand in order to sell it at a price of 140 dong per cubic meter, 10 times higher than the state price.

Under the present guidelines for the development of the business of the city's commerce sector, many organizational and financial problems are being resolved. The people hope that the building supply business will be widely organized in order to help stabilize the market; at the same time, it is necessary to improve the management of the places that sell building materials on the outside market, especially with regard to their prices.

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AGRICULTURE

EMULATION CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED TO IMPROVE TENTH-MONTH RICE PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Aug 81 pp 1,4

[Unattributed article: "Ministry of Agriculture Launches Emulation Campaign to Achieve Merit to Celebrate the Party Congress: Positively Tend and Protect the 10th Month Rice, Make Good Preparations for and Win Victories in the 1981 Winter Season and the 1981-1982 Winter-Spring Season"]

[TEXT] The Ministry of Agriculture has launched throughout the sector an emulation campaign to achieve merit to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress. The main contents of that emulation campaign is to concentrate on doing a good job of guiding, and organizing the implementation of, such production tasks as attaining planting norms, doing a good job of tending and protecting the 10th month rice, harvesting the summer-fall rice rapidly and effectively, making full preparations in all regards, and winning victory in the 1981 winter season and the 1981-1982 winter-spring season.

To date, the nation as a whole has only planted 626,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, about 70,000 hectares less than during the 1980 summer-fall season and 97,000 hectares. Of the 22 localities planting summer-fall rice only four provinces -- Nghia Binh, Dong Nai, Dong Thap, and Ben Tre -- have surpassed their planting plan norms. The other provinces have not yet fulfilled their acreage plans.

About 50,000 hectares of summer-fall rice are being seriously affected by drought and about 50,000 hectares are infested by insects and disease. The localities are intensifying their tending and protection of the late-planted rice, organizing the rapid harvesting of ripe rice in order to avoid flooding, and going all-out to attain high productivity to make up for the acreage short-fall, while also positively expanding the planting of the additional third season rice.

There have been more good transformations in this year's 10th month rice planting situation than during previous years. The north essentially completed the transplanting of 10th-month rice in August. The localities have expanded the contracting-out of production to workers during the present 10th month season, the planting rate has been fast, and the intensive cultivation technical measures have been applied better than during previous seasons. The cooperatives and cooperative members are going all-out to tend the crops, prevent and fight drought and flooding, prevent and fight drought and flooding, prevent and eliminate insects and diseases, and protect the rice. The 10th month rice is developing well. The peasants are determined to be successful in contracted-out production during the 10th month season.

In the south, although the planting rate is higher during the present 10th month season than during the previous season, only about 60 percent of the acreage has been planted and planting is behind schedule. We must concentrate our guidance, speed up the planting rate, and go all-out to fulfill and surpass the plan, while at the same time spreading supplementary fertilizer in order to increase yields by 10 to 20 percent in order to make up for the short-fall in rice output during the winter-spring season.

The winter season has become an important production season. This is the 10th winter season in the north. The cooperatives and the cooperative members have much experience in organizing winter-season production. The localities must develop those advantages and the positive aspects of the form of contracting out production, and pay adequate attention to both expanding acreage and intensively cultivating winter-season crops.

Beginning now, the localities and cooperatives must determine their areas of operation and take the initiative in preparing sufficient seedstock, fertilizer, and the other necessary conditions in order to plant 350,000 to 400,000 hectares with an appropriate crop structure that includes from 150,000 to 160,000 hectares of sweet potatoes, 80,000 hectares of white potatoes, from 40,000 to 50,000 hectares of corn, 16,000 hectares of soybeans, from 4,000 to 5,000 hectares of tobacco, 65,000 hectares of vegetables and legumes of the various kinds, and 350,000 hectares of azolla.

The provinces in the piedmont and mountain regions of the north are doing a good job of organizing and guiding the expansion of winter season and spring season production on fields that now only grow one 10th month season. They are applying the winter dry plowing experiences of the Tan Moc cooperative in Luc Ngan District, Ha Bac Province in order to plant spring soybeans.

The 1981-1982 winter-spring season will be the first season of the implementation of the 1982 agricultural production plan. We must expand the contracting-out of production, perfect management, and do a better job of developing the latent capabilities of labor, land, and the material bases in order to comprehensively develop agriculture, including rice, subsidiary food crops, industrial crops, and animal husbandry. The area, yield, and output during the 1981-1982 winter-spring season will be higher than during the previous season throughout the nation. The rice area will increase by 100,000 hectares, the rice yield will increase by six quintals per hectare, output will increase by 380,000 tons, the subsidiary food area will increase by 43 percent, subsidiary food output in terms of paddy will increase 84 percent, the industrial crop area will increase by 50 percent, and special attention will be paid to developing jute and soybeans.

The entire sector is doing a good job of fulfilling the following principal tasks:

Determining a rational planned production structure. In determining the production structure and drafting production development plans we must fully understand the guidance spirit of the Party Central Committee: fully developing the latent capabilities of the local labor, land, and material-technical bases in order to meet the food and clothing requirements of the local people, do a good job of fulfilling obligations toward the state, and expand exports.

We must supplement and strengthen the material-technical bases which actually serve production, especially the irrigation, draft power, seedstock, and implement tasks, and the task of protecting vegetation.

We must continue to promote the movement to produce and use fertilizer, especially organic fertilizer. Due to the increasingly greater requirements of intensive cultivation and the expansion of acreage, our capabilities for supplying chemical fertilizer during the coming period will still be very limited. The use of organic fertilizer must receive special attention and must be regarded as the principal source of fertilizer.

We must mobilize the strength of the entire sector to effectively serve the localities and bases, and raise the level of the organization, management, guidance, and command of the production process.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

REASONS FOR BICYCLE TIRE SHORTAGE DISCUSSED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 13 Aug 81 p 6

[Article by Thieu Mai: "A 'Fever' for Bicycle Tires"]

[Text] During the past several years bicycle tires have become scarce. Only about 10 percent of the needs of cadres and workers are met. On the market, the price of a bicycle tire has increased 10-fold in 3 years. In Hanoi, state retail stores sell a size-650 Sao Vang tire for 160 dong but people still jostle one another to buy them. On the free market the price sometimes rises to between 180 and 200 dong per tire. Why is there such a "fever" for bicycle tires?

The factories producing bicycle tires are in a difficult situation because they lack raw materials, especially rubber. That should surprise a lot of people. Our country is rich in rubber and we have immense rubber plantations in both the north and the south. Despite that fact, we lack rubber with which to produce bicycle tires.

An example is the Sao Vang Rubber Factory, a large factory which supplies bicycle tires to nearly all provinces in the north and exports some of its output. The factory has a capacity of 5.5 million tires a year. In 1981 it was assigned a plan to produce 4.5 million tires. But beginning in the first quarter of the year many components of the factory had to cease operations because of the lack of rubber. The rubber supplied by the Ministry of Supply and the Chemical General Department was insufficient. So the plan calling for 4.5 million tires was adjusted downward to 3 million (900,000 of which were designated for export). But during the first 6 months of 1981 the factory was only able to produce 1.1 million tires -- 36 percent of the annual plan -- because it didn't have sufficient production materials.

After rubber comes coal, of which there is also a serious shortage. Each month the factory needs 1,200 tons of coal to operate normally, but in fact some months it is supplied only 500 tons. Many months the factory must borrow coal from other enterprises. Because it lacks rubber and coal, its production declines. Clearly, during the past few years the production of bicycle tires has declined noticeably. Furthermore, quality is poorer than in the past. Many tires go flat or crack after being used only 6 or 7 months. Their utilization time is less now. That causes tires to become even more scarce.

During the past few years the commercial sector has done a poor job of distributing bicycle tires. That has restricted the development of production and created difficulties with regard to satisfying the need for bicycle tires. Every year a large part of the output of the factories producing bicycle tires -- except for the part exported -- is turned over to the commercial sector. A small percentage is set aside to be distributed to cadres and workers. But in nearly all localities -- from the bureaus and services to the retail stores -- the commercial sector uses such goods as if they belonged to it and distributes them in a very arbitrary manner. Anyone who has "connections" can buy many of them. Organs and enterprises with materials to exchange on a "two-way trade" basis receive higher priority. Distribution to relatives and friends in accordance with handwritten requests and internal distribution are widespread.

In Hai Phong, during the third quarter and the first 13 days of the fourth quarter of 1980, of 25,600 tires sold at the Cau Dat Bicycle Store, the Minh Khai Department Store, and the Metals-Chemicals Corporation, 6,881 were sold in accordance with handwritten requests and 1,424 were sold within the commercial sector. At the bicycle shop, each cadre, worker, and clerk bought two tires. In Hai Hung, the director of the Retail Food Corporation of Chi Linh District in a period of 1 month bought 6 bicycle tires, 28 members of the district party committee were each distributed two tires, etc. Those distribution methods have caused irrational surpluses and shortages. People who can buy many tires sell what they don't use at a profit or save them for future use. People who truly need to buy them can't, and must search for them on the free market, which causes the shortage to become even more serious.

In addition to unjust distribution, the state commercial prices are not uniform. Bicycle tires are sold according to a commercial price structure that differs from province to province. In Hanoi the price is 160 dong per tire, in Hai Phong the price is 180 dong, in Vinh Phu the price is 130 dong, etc. Thus goods flow from places with low prices to places with high prices, which creates an artificial demand. The arbitrary increasing of prices also influences the psychology of the consumers. Many people believe that bicycle tires are still scarce and that the price will increase, so although they do not yet need any they try to find the money to buy a few to save for the future, and merchants buy tires for speculation. Those factors have contributed to creating the "fevers" over bicycle tires, such as the one now taking place on the market.

At present, bicycles are regarded as a convenient means of travel for most cadres and workers. Thus their demand for tires is very great. After implementing two price systems, the state sets aside about 40 percent of the bicycle tires to sell at supply prices. That quantity is only sufficient to meet a small part of the demand. The discrepancy between the supply price and the market price is too great (about 16-fold). The supplying of small amounts during the past several years has caused everyone to tack tires. Therefore, when distributing tires the units experience many difficulties in determining who will be able to buy them. In many places, everyone thinks that they have a greater need to buy tires, so no one will give way to anyone else. Some places must resell the tires at market prices to obtain money to divide up among everyone! That is contrary to the state's distribution system. The base-level trade unions must participate actively in

distribution in order to assure that the goods reach the right people and determine who must purchase tires first and who can purchase them later. The commercial sector should further examine and study the ratio of tires sold at supply prices in order to reduce the difficulties of cadres and workers. In fact, according to the present method of distribution, no one knows when he will be able to buy a bicycle tire at the supply price, and no one can guarantee that they will be able to buy one within a certain period of time.

In order to resolve the shortage of bicycle tires, we must resolve problems in many phases and sectors, in production, distribution, and consumption. Of those three phases, production is the most decisive. Thus the key problem is to provide sufficient raw materials for production. The places of production must improve their techniques and assure that the quality of tires meets the standards and steadily improves. With regard to the commercial sector, the distribution of bicycle tires must be open and the trade unions at the various levels must participate in managing distribution in order to assure that the tires reach the right consumers.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Đỗ Văn Ba [DOOX VAWN BA] aka **Ba Đỗ** [BA DOOX]

Deputy Director of the Vietnam News Agency; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Bá [NGUYEENX BAS] aka **Nguyễn Văn Bá** [NGUYEENX VAWN BAS]

*Deputy Director of the Ho Chi Minh City Post and Telecommunications [Service]; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Thái Bảo [NGUYEENX THAIS BAOR] aka **Nguyễn Thái Dũng** [NGUYEENX THAIS ZUNGX]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Lê Khắc Bình [LEE KHAWCS BINHF] aka **Mai Tấn Ngà** [MAI TAANS NGAF]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Deputy Director of the Commerce Sector, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Tổng Văn Công [TOONGS VAWN COONG]

Editor-in-chief of the Ho Chi Minh City labor newspaper CONG NHAN GIAI PHONG; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Võ Danh [NGUYEENX VOX ZANH] aka Bầy Dụ [BAYR ZUWJ]

Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Trần Văn Danh [TRAANF VAWN ZANH] aka Ba Trần [BA TRAANF]

Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City (in charge of agriculture); election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Trần Việt Dung [TRAANF VIEETS ZUNG]

*SRV Ambassador to the Yemen People's Democratic Republic; on 3 September 1981 he attended a reception for a visiting SRV military delegation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Sep 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Đạo [NGUYEENX VAWN DAOJ]

*Director of the Marine Products Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Võ Văn Định [VOX VAWN DINHJ] aka Lê Thanh [LEE THANH] aka Sáu Thanh [SAUS THANH]

Director of the Grain Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Hữu Đức [NGUYEENX HUWUX DUWCS]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and *Chairman of the People's Committee, Thu Duc District, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Phan Văn Khải [PHAN VAWN KHAIR]

Member of the Standing Committee of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Ho Chi Minh City; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; *Chairman of the Municipal Planning Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Phạm Chí Nguyên [PHAMJ CHIS NGUYEENJ] aka Venerable Thích Từ Hạnh [THICHS TUWF HANHJ]

*Deputy Secretary of Vietnam Unified Buddhist Mobilization Committee; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Nhi [NGUYEENX VAWN NHI] aka Nguyễn Văn Phòng [NGUYEENX VAWN PHONG]

*Director of the Building Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Hồ Ngọc Nhuận [HOOF NGOCJ NHUAANJ], Journalist

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Phi [NGUYEENX VAWN PHI]

Vice Minister [of Foreign Trade] and Director of the Foreign Trade Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Trần Ngọc Sung [TRAANF NGOCJ SUNG]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Association of Oriental Medicine; on 25 May 1981 he was appointed to a Ministry of Public Health folk medicine inspection team. (TAP CHI DONG Y May 81 p 22)

Nguyễn Thị Thanh [NGUYEENX THIJ THANH] aka Tám Thanh [TAMS THANH]

Vice President of the Vietnam Women's Association; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Đức Thắng [NGUYEENX DUWCS THAWNGS]

Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Oriental Medicine; on 25 May 1981 he was appointed to head a Ministry of Public Health folk medicine inspection team. (TAP CHI DONG Y May 81 p 22)

Nguyễn Văn Thắng [NGUYEENX VAWN THAWNGS] aka Nguyễn Văn Trần [NGUYEENX VAWN TRAANJ]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Cu Chi District, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Phạm Huy Thông [PHAMJ HUY THOONG]

Editor-in-Chief of KHAO CO HOC, journal of the Archeology Institute, Vietnam Social Science Commission; his name appeared on the masthead of that journal. (KHAO CO HOC Feb 81 p 78)

Võ Văn Trà [VOX VAWN TRAF] aka Võ Văn Tòng [VOX VAWN TONGF]

*Deputy Director of the Radio Voice of the People of Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

Văn Trọng [VAWN TRONGJ]

Deputy Editor-in-Chief of KHAO CO HOC, journal of the Archeology Institute, Vietnam Social Science Commission; his name appeared on the masthead of that journal. (KHAO CO HOC Feb 81 p 78)

Nguyễn Văn Tuấn [NGUYEENX VAWN TUAANS]

Director of the Land/Housing and Public Works Projects Management Service [So Quan Ly Nha Dat va Cong Trinh Cong Cong], Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Phạm Thị Tuyết [PHAMJ THIJ TUYEETS], Doctor

*Head of the Public Health Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his plan for developing folk medicine appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI DONG Y Mar 81 p 10)

Tạ Hoàng Văn [TAJ HOANGF VAAN], Electronics Engineer

Deputy Director of the Ho Chi Minh City Television Station; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Thành Vĩnh [NGUYEENX THANH VINHX]

Chief Justice of the People's Court, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Tấn Xê [NGUYEENX TAANS XEE] aka Nguyễn Tấn Xuân [NGUYEENX TAANS XUAAN]

Acting Director of the Agriculture Service, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 3)

Đoàn Thanh Xuân [DOANF THANH XUAAN] aka Doan Van Nao [DOAN VAWN NAO]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and *Chairman of the People's Committee, Duyen Hai District, Ho Chi Minh City; election to the 2nd People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City was reported in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 7 May 81 p 2)

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